9th 'Bounces Back' Across Elbe

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WEATHER
Cloudy, Intermittent Rain

Daily Worker

★ Edition

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GREAT WARRIOR IS LAID TO REST

Lies in Hyde Park Rose Garden

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

HYDE PARK, N. Y., April 15.—The earth so dear to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, here in the rose garden of his Hyde Park estate, claimed the body of the great American warrior today in impressive military ceremonies. But the sense of insecurity and irrevocable loss which swept the nation, reflected in the crowds the previous day in Washington, in the faces dismayed and often weeping, seemed replaced by something new. The uplifted faces of the troops that lined the path of the flag-draped military caisson bearing the casket, the troops who in fact were representing the people at the last rites, reflected what Mrs. Roosevelt had shown from the first news of his death—a confident facing of the future.

Only the blind could fail to see in these upturned bronzed faces evidence of the heritage their Commander-in-Chief had left his troops, and his people. They had seized the flaming banner which the great and fighting Roosevelt spirit had flung to the world.

Roosevelt Comes Back: America's 31st President was buried yesterday at his home at Hyde Park, New York. Interment was in the family rose garden between rambling stone and stucco house and the Roosevelt library, which houses official papers and mementoes of his years of office.

INCOMPARABLE BEAUTY

The setting was one of incomparable beauty and tranquility. Between each clap of cannon in the 21-gun President's salute, sounded the liquid song of a meadowlark and, once, the cheerful "bob white" of the quail. The cannon were in a sweeping meadow bound on one side by a flowering apple orchard, and ringed by Marines.

Lofty elms, ash and white pines towered overhead in the front yard of the old Roosevelt house on the east bank of the Hudson River where a turn in the riverbed is called Krum Elbow. Half way between the house and the library was the rose garden, where he had often said he wanted to be buried. Its high hedge of hemlock had sprung from cuttings planted in 1811 by his forebears.

The silence was broken only by the sound of squadrons of P-47 fighter bombers, led by a Billy Mitchell.

Lining both sides of a path on one side of the hedge were members of the President's own guard, white gloved, white putteed military police, and Marines, their sleeves bearing the bars of overseas service, their chests the ribbons and medals.

VISIBLY AFFECTED

Senators and Congressmen, Republicans and Democrats alike, and Cabinet members, the military chiefs, Supreme Court Justices and many others of the nation's leaders, many of them visibly affected, had long since taken their places in the enclosure. Dignitaries of other countries were there, too, including Prime Minister Mackenzie King and the Governor General of Canada, the Earl of Athlone.

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Red Armymen Across Danube in Big Push

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Truman to Outline Policies to Nation

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CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH

9th Rebounds Across Elbe After Setback

PARIS, April 15 (UP).—Lifting a four-day curtain of silence on the battle for Berlin, headquarters disclosed today that the American Ninth Army's Second Armored Division had been thrown from its Elbe River bridgehead near Magdeburg but bounced back across at a new point and drove on four miles within 51 miles southwest of Berlin. The "Hell on Wheels" Division tanks and 83rd Division Infantry already were across the Elbe in strength in the Barby area, 15 miles southeast of Magdeburg, and the 5th Armored and 30th Infantry were at the Elbe on a 55-mile stretch north of Magdeburg.

As the Germans stiffened on the direct road to Berlin, the American 1st Army sent tanks spearing south of the capital to within 77 miles of a junction with the Red Army and the American 3rd Army fought up to the approaches of the great communications center of Chemnitz.

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' 1st Army tanks advanced 16 miles as they neared splitting the German defenses between by-passed Leipzig and Dresden. Hodges was only 34 miles west of Dresden while to the northwest other elements of his army captured the great Leuna synthetic oil center and battled into Halle.

76 MILES FROM PRAGUE

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's 3rd Army tanks were skirting the northern fringes of the Czechoslovak ore mountains and reached a point 76 miles northwest of Prague. Troops on his southern flank in Bavaria seized the great music center of Bayreuth and fought within 13 miles of the western tip of Czechoslovakia.

Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's American 7th Army, advancing along Patton's lower flank, reached the Aisch River 20 miles northwest of the Nazi shrine center of Nuernberg.

The Canadian First Army smashed a deep wedge through northeastern Holland and reached the North Sea as the British Second Army opened an all-out attack on Emden and drove an armored spearhead within 15 miles of Hamburg.

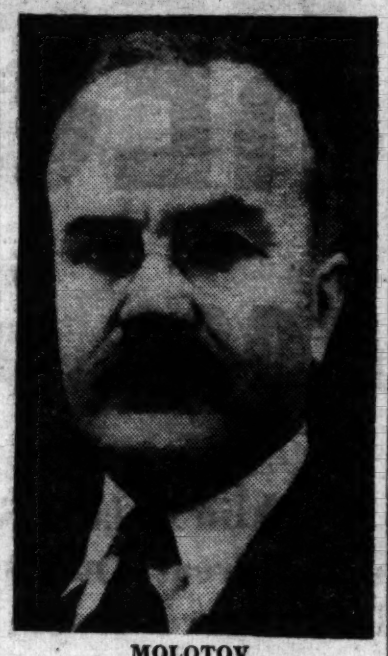
BATTLE OF THE RUHR

The battle of the Ruhr reached the mopping-up stage, with 143,349 prisoners already captured and the remainder split into two segments which were yielding up Nazi troops at the rate of 1,000 an hour.

Huge masses of prisoners were flooding the allies. They included Dr. Manfred Zapp, chief Nazi propagandist in the United States until war was declared. Three others, according to unofficial reports, were 96-year-old Field Marshal August Von Mackensen; Prince August Wilhelm, 58-year-old son of the Kaiser; and Alfred Krupp, king of the Krupp Arsenal.

Little 'Big Three' Parley Here Soon

WASHINGTON, April 15 (UP).—Fast moving international events tonight brightened prospects for success of the San Francisco World Security Conference.



MOLOTOV

Premier Joseph Stalin's decision to send Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov to the conference assured the holding of a "little" big three meeting in this country soon.

British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, here for President Roosevelt's funeral, is expected to begin the first of a series of conferences with President Truman tomorrow.

If Molotov arrives far enough in advance of the San Francisco opening April 25 he and Eden will discuss the whole field of future American policy with the new member of the Big Three. Otherwise such a conference will be held during or after San Francisco.

Mikolajczyk Backs 'Big 3' Crimea Pact

LONDON, April 15 (UP).—Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, former Premier of the Polish London Government, bid for membership in the proposed new Polish Provisional Government today by endorsing the Big Three Crimea Conference decision on Poland's future.

It was the first statement which Mikolajczyk, leader of the Polish Peasant Party, had made on the question.

"I consider a close and lasting friendship with Russia as a keystone of future Polish policy within the wider friendship of the United Nations, said Mikolajczyk.

Find 20 Bodies

PITTSBURGH, April 15 (UP).—The bodies of 20 persons—17 passengers and three crewmen—were found today in the wreckage of a Pennsylvania Central Airlines plane

Soviets Take Two Nazi Bastions, Pour Over Danube

LONDON, April 15 (UP).—Radio Moscow tonight said that Viennese patriots had executed Baldur von Schirach, Nazi overlord of Vienna and former Hitler youth leader.

LONDON, April 15 (UP).—Marshal Joseph Stalin today issued two Orders of the Day to salute new Soviet victories on the southern front, while the German radio reported a new Soviet drive 23 miles northeast of Berlin.

Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian Army captured the important road junction and German defense base at St. Poelten, 31 miles west of Vienna, in a drive that was stabbing into Germany's "national redoubt."

Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian Army surrounded and routed a German group attempting to flee the Vienna area, capturing Vienna's industrial suburb of Florisdorf on the north side of the Danube, nearby Koeneuburg and more than 3,000 prisoners.

Moscow dispatches said that with the fall of Florisdorf Soviet columns from Vienna were now pouring across the Danube via the only one of the city's five bridges still intact, and linking up with the forces on the north bank in a developing drive for Prague and Bavaria.

The German radio reported that Soviet tank columns were attacking furiously near Wrietzen only 23 miles northeast of Berlin and said the Red Army had thrown

MALINOVSKY

75,000 men into assaults from the Oder swelling into an all-out offensive.

Soviet troops were reported attacking along a 5-mile front with the support of more than 200 tanks. German broadcasters who yesterday had described the operations as "preparatory" suddenly began sounding warnings that this might be Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's grand drive for Berlin in conjunction with the western Allies.

French Open Huge Drive; Enter Royan

WITH THE FRENCH FORCES ON THE ATLANTIC FRONT, April 15 (UP).—Gen. Jacques Le Clerc's Second French Armored Division tonight entered Royan, anchor of the German pocket at the north side of the Gironde estuary.

PARIS, April 15 (UP).—A "forgotten" French Army, supported by a French battle fleet, American artillery and more than 1,300 American heavy bombers, opened a land, sea and air offensive today to wipe out two German pockets blocking the mouth of the Gironde River 800 miles behind the western front and free the port of Bordeaux on the Bay of Biscay.

The French fleet steamed in and opened a bombardment at dawn. Canadian Navy mine sweepers went in ahead to clear the thick mine fields.

Behind a bombardment of their own famous artillery and guns of Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Dever's American Sixth Army group, the French Army including Gen. Jacques Le Clerc's famed French armored division which speared through from Lake Chad in the wild African interior to the Mediterranean coas during the North African campaign, and French soldiers of the Forces of the Interior—the one time guerillas—attacked from the land side.

A sky-darkening fleet of American Flying Fortresses and Liberators swept over the Gironde to drop thousands of tons of bombs on the two German pockets. Incendiary bombs were mixed with high explosives in the attack.

The Bordeaux Germans are one of five enemy forces still holding French Atlantic ports. More, to a grand total of 100,000, hold Dunkesque, Lorient, St. Nazaire and La Rochells up the coast.

Jewish Group Picks Panel

The American Jewish Conference has selected a panel of nine to attend the San Francosco conference and designated Henry Monsky as consultant.

The panel was submitted to the State Department, with the understanding that each member will be in a position to act in place of Monsky. It is composed of Louis Lipsky, Dr. Israel Goldstein, Rabbi Maurice N. Eisendrath, Professor Hayim Fineman, Hayim Greenberg, Rabbi Joseph H. Lookstein, Judge Morris Rothenberg and Herman Shulman in addition to Monsky.

N. J. Leaders Back Truman

NEWARK, April 15.—Leaders of Newark's industry, labor and commerce, attending the Committee for Economic Development conference on jobs and postwar industrial expansion, signed their names to a scroll sent to President Harry S. Truman pledging him full support.

The conference at the auditorium of the Public Service Building, with some 200 attending, expressed sorrow over the loss of President Roosevelt, adding:

"We shall work with you with all the power and strength of our hearts and our hands for the American people to achieve unity of action and to secure a just and lasting peace, job security and prosperity for all."

Among speakers were C. Scott Fletcher, national CED director; Tom Ray Jones, president, New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce and Dr. M. R. Neifeld, chairman of the Newark CED.

Tito Outlines Postwar Yugoslavia

MOSCOW, April 15 (UP).—Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia said in an interview in the Soviet Army newspaper Red Star today that his country would build a strong army after the war and that he was "certain" that Istria and the port of Trieste, now part of Italy's Adriatic holdings, will become part of Yugoslavia.

Tito said that Yugoslavia will not lay down her arms, but will develop a powerful army with modern equipment "in order to secure the victory which we have won at a cost of much bloodshed, to make our country invulnerable, and to secure peace."

MARSHAL TITO

Today the Soviet press reported mass meetings were being held throughout Poland to demand a Polish-Soviet military alliance similar to the Soviet-Yugoslav pact.

Tito told Red Star that the Yugoslav Army had mastered the use of the Soviet artillery, munitions and other weapons with which it is equipped. He said that Yugoslav military academies are training 2,000 officers to fill gaps in officers' ranks and that the officer class will be constantly increased.

"We have no intention of laying down arms after liberating Yugoslavia," he said.

TO FORM FEDERAL STATE

"We set for ourselves the task of creating such an army, bearing in mind the great length of our land and sea frontiers." He pointed out that prewar Yugoslavia had no modern tanks and planes and was crushed in 10 days.

"We don't want a repetition of this calamity," he said.

"We set for ourselves the task of equiping the army with modern weapons"—particularly artillery, aviation and tanks.

The new Yugoslavia will be a federal state but "will fight any separatism," he said.

Elections will be held after the country is completely freed, he said, but he warned that "the majority of the country does not want a monarchy."

"Our country is the biggest in the Balkans," he said. "It will do everything to transform the Balkans from a powder keg into a solid bulwark for peace.

"The population of Istria and Trieste want to join Yugoslavia and we are certain their wish will materialize." He said that Italy must repay the damage her troops had done in Yugoslavia, although nothing has been returned to date.

Yugoslavia "needs help," he said.

"We are counting primarily upon the Soviet Union, which already has begun to help us. We also need help from the other Allies, particularly the United States. We need the help of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, because thousands are starving."

Yugoslavs Leave For 'Frisco Parley

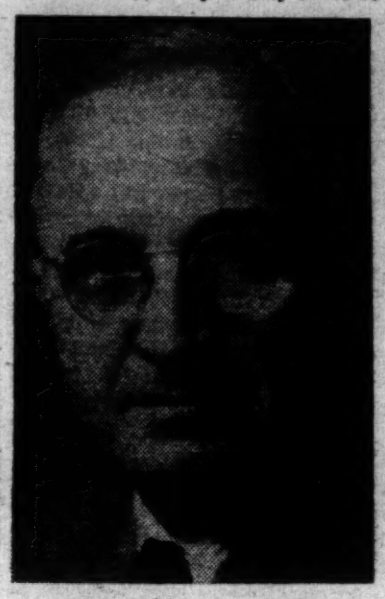
LONDON, April 15 (UP). — A dispatch of the New Yugoslav Telegraph Service said that the Yugoslav delegation to the San Francisco Conference, headed by Foreign Minister Ivan Subasic, left by plane yesterday.

Truman to Outline Policies to Nation

ABOARD PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S TRAIN, April 15 (UP).—President Truman, en route to Washington from the Roosevelt funeral, today began serious work on the final draft of his foreign policy report which he will make tomorrow to Congress in his first role as head of the executive branch of government reporting to the legislative branch. Truman went over this rough draft with James F. Byrnes, former head of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion who resigned his post just before President Roosevelt died. One of Mr. Truman's aides said the President and Byrnes were "rehashing the speech, tearing it apart in spots and getting it in final shape." The journey to Capitol Hill to make his report will be Mr. Truman's second since he was sworn in Thursday. He will speak from the well of the House at 1 p.m.

The diplomatic corps, Supreme Court, Cabinet and other officials will be there to hear the address which is expected to go far toward cementing relations between the executive and legislative branches.

On Tuesday, he speaks by radio to



PRESIDENT TRUMAN

the armed forces. He will tell the fighting men and women that, like the late President, he is working first and foremost for an early victory and a durable peace.

On that day, too, at 10:30 a.m., he holds his first press conference, a meeting that will attract every Washington correspondent who has credentials and who can wedge himself into the executive office.

Mr. Truman will not leave Washington to attend the San Francisco world security organization meeting, starting April 25. But he will address the opening session from his desk, and then leave the responsibility for America's part in the hand of his 44-years-old Secretary of State, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.

FDR's Spirit Will Live, Browder Tells Memorial

The spirit of President Roosevelt will live if the legacy left to the nation is not "frittered away," Earl Browder, president of the Communist Political Association told a packed Carnegie Hall audience on the 23rd anniversary of **The Morning Freiheit.**

Originally scheduled as a concert, the Saturday night affair was turned into a memorial meeting for the late President.

CONFIDENCE IN TRUMAN

Browder expressed confidence that President Harry S. Truman "will honorably and successfully bear his unprecedented burden because he will walk the path already blazed, because he will guard and utilize the great legacy, because he will thereby have the firm support of the great majority of the people who are the nation."

Alex Bittelman, president of the **Morning Freiheit** Association, said that the Yalta conference opened the way for the reconstruction of Jewish life in Eastern Europe and in Palestine. As far as American Jews were concerned, he said, the development of Jewish life in Eastern Europe and Palestine presented a single problem. United Nations unity, he maintained opened up the possibility of Jewish statehood in Palestine. Bittelman assailed the Jewish Social Democrats of the **Daily Forward** for attempting to drive a wedge between Jewish Communists and Zionists.

A resolution pledging support to President Truman presented to the meeting by Irving Freed, managing editor, was adopted. The chairman of the meeting was Editor Paul Novick.

A program of appropriate music was offered by the United Jewish People Philharmonic Chorus.

Patton Pledges Support to Truman

WASHINGTON, April 15 (UP).—President James G. Patton tonight pledged the support of the National Farmers union to President Harry S. Truman.

"The nation owes it to itself and to its great lost leader to rally behind President Truman," he said in a statement.

Roosevelt Still Leads America

By EARL BROWDER

Our country is bowed in the grief of an immeasurable loss. Our great Commander-in-Chief has been taken away. America's greatest and most beloved son, the man who restored our shattered national unity, who led the nation back to the path of historical progress, who finally united us with our Allies in the Great Coalition and thus spelled the doom of the Axis, who revealed to the nation the glorious possibilities of a world of long-time peace and prosperity—this man no more moves amongst us, no more speaks to us. The void created by his absence is too great for our immediate understanding. It will require time to readjust ourselves to such a world. We could not spare this man.

In these first hours of the nation's loss, shared by the peoples of all lands, it is hard to find those words we need to help us take the blow and rise stronger from under it. But that is our task. We must fulfill it. The nation's grief must be transformed into the nation's strength.

Our departed Commander-in-Chief left us a legacy. If we know how to use it, if we do not break it up or fritter it away, this legacy will be a constant source of healing and of strength. It is the legacy of his policies, and of his wisdom demonstrated in the formulation of those policies. In these we have the living presence, the flaming spirit, which won the nation's faith and love—we have this legacy, that is, so long as we preserve it and use it, and do not allow it to be broken and scattered.

This great legacy is, first of all, the Coalition with our Allies cemented at Teheran and Crimea, and in the blood of the Armies now finishing the first phase of the Coalition program. So long as we preserve and strengthen the Great Coalition, the spirit of our departed Commander-in-Chief continues to walk amongst us and lead us, and we are strong. It is, secondly, the great decision to organize a peaceful and prosperous world, towards which the plans of Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks are the preliminary indispensable steps. So long as we fight for the full realization of these plans, and do not permit them to be dismembered or scattered, so long the spirit of our Commander-in-Chief is amongst us. It is, thirdly, the determination that henceforth America's economy shall be kept in full operation, providing jobs for all Americans at a constantly rising standard of life, and sustenance and healing and reconstruction to the rest of the world. So long as we press forward unfalteringly to this goal, our old Commander-in-Chief still marches at our head. It is, fourthly, the unity of all men of good will and understanding, the unity of the nation, without which we cannot march forward together. So long as we guard and strengthen ever more this national unity, we have transformed death into the immortality that inheres in the people.

If we choose to make it so, the American people will keep forever living the spirit that has led them during the past 12 years out of the wilderness to where we can already glimpse the promised land.

President Truman has taken up the heavy responsibilities that were borne by the man whose passing we grieve. It would be a burden too heavy for any man were he not supported and maintained by the great legacy of his predecessor. It would be a responsibility too great for any man were he not firmly grounded in the active support of the people. President Truman will honorably and successfully bear his unprecedented burden because he will walk the path already blazed, because he will guard and utilize the great legacy, because he will thereby have the firm support of the great majority of the people who are the nation.

Out of America's grievous loss, the nation must learn how to rise stronger than ever before. And America will grow stronger, in the knowledge and faith that through each and every one of us, if we do our duty, the leader of our country remains the great Roosevelt.

The text of Earl Browder's tribute to the late President Roosevelt delivered Saturday night at the Freiheit anniversary rally in Carnegie Hall.

Tokyo Bombed By Fortresses

GUAM, Monday, April 16 (UP).—Hundreds of Superfortresses bombed Tokyo early today in the second great fire bomb raid in 48 hours and also struck a shattering blow at the Kawasaki aircraft production center in southwestern Japan.

First reports said only that important industrial centers were hit both in the Tokyo and Kawasaki areas.

FDR Has Rendezvous With Victory: LaGuardia

Americans must show a united front to prove their faith in Franklin Delano Roosevelt to carry out his program for a common world for common people Mayor LaGuardia told New Yorkers yesterday in a heartfelt tribute to the late President Roosevelt's programs means the dignity and self respect of free citizens, he said over his weekly WNYC broadcast.

"We must give all our support to those who will carry on his program," LaGuardia stated. "That's our responsibility—to work for the better world he planned."

LaGuardia voiced the grief of all Americans when he said simply, "My home isn't the same—there is an atmosphere of sadness. My office isn't the same. Our streets aren't the same. . . . Seldom has the world been saddened as it was last Thursday."

Speaking on the late President's greatness, LaGuardia said that America is grateful for the fact that Roosevelt lived, that FDR would have been just as great for his record before the war as for his war achievements.

"This isn't the only war he fought," the Mayor pointed out. "He fought against poverty, hardship, suffering, illness and injustice from the very day he first took office."

LaGuardia reviewed his long association with Roosevelt, saying that the two met in Italy in the first World War, when FDR was the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He told how he first met FDR as President in the fall of 1933, when "the country was in a terrible condition, with unemployment, confusion, destitution and hunger." At that time President Roosevelt spoke of a plan. "He said he would abolish poverty in the country. The plan was carried out."

"No home suffered any more in reading a casualty list than in learning of the death of the President. He is not dead. He's keeping a rendezvous with Victory."

Record Earthquake 5,000 Mi. from Here

Fordham University reported today that its seismograph recorded last night a severe earthquake about 5,000 miles from here. The direction of the temblor was not clear, it was said. First shock was registered at 10:46 p.m. EWT and a second at 10:55.

Black-Bordered Flags in Moscow for FDR -- Builder of U.S.-Soviet Amity

By JOHN GIBBONS
Wireless to the Daily Worker

MOSCOW, April 15.—Mourning for President Roosevelt overshadowed all else in Moscow over the weekend. Against the white background of a fresh snowfall, the black-bordered flags on all buildings stand out somber and sorrowful, in keeping with the pain gnawing at all hearts.

Words fail to convey the depth of sorrow felt by all Russians at this great loss. In the streets I heard little children lisping to their mothers: "Those flags are out for our good uncle."

At U. S. Ambassador W. Averill Harriman's residence Saturday afternoon the entire diplomatic corps, military missions and foreign correspondents attended a memorial service. Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, Andrei Vishinsky, Ivan Maisky, Solomon Losovsky, Andrei Mikoyan and General Antonov, Red Army chief of staff, were among the mourners. An immense crowd gathered in the streets.

Today all the newspapers featured the late President's last speech, President Truman's address to the American people, a report on his meeting with members of the Senate, and Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius' statement to the press.

Pravda concluded a special article, headed "Champion of Peace and Security," with the words:

"Sorrowing with the people of the United States at the untimely death of Franklin Roosevelt, the Soviet people are confident that the cause to which the late President dedicated so much of his strength and energy will be carried forward, and collaboration between the great powers developed and strengthened.

"The Soviet people will never forget the work done by Franklin Roosevelt for strengthening Soviet-American friendship. Let this friendship, which has endured the trials of war, blossom in the future as a grand memorial over the grave of men departed from us, the great President Roosevelt."

New York Rallies to Pay Tribute to FDR's Memory

Meetings throughout Greater New Yow York today and in the days to come will pay tribute to the memory of President Roosevelt. Community and labor organizations are planning services in memory of the President they helped to elect not many months ago; the President whose great work for victory and peace they are determined to carry on, standing squarely behind his successor, President Harry S. Truman. Tonight, Monday, 8 p. m. at the Riverside Plaza Hotel, 253 W. 53 St., the West Side Council of Religious and Civic Organizations will hold services where Rabbi Newman, Prof. J. Raymond Walsh, Rev. Ben Richardson and Rev. Benjamin F. Farber will speak.

WOMEN'S TRIBUTE

Women of New York will pay tribute to the late President on Wednesday, April 18, at a luncheon of the Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions at the Hotel Astor. Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, Fannie Hurst, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Mady Christians and Lisa Sergio will speak on the international security organization toward which President Roosevelt was working when he died.

The Ninth Annual Education Conference of the Teachers Union at Saturday, April 21, at the Hotel Commodore will be dedicated to the memory of President Roosevelt.

On Sunday, April 22, 3 p. m., five Staten Island lodges of the International Workers Order will hold a memorial meeting at the Iberian Hall, Hendricks and Jersey Sts. A new lodge, No. 706, will take the name of Franklin Delano Roosevelt in tribute to the fallen leader.

EAST SIDE AND BRONX

The lower East Side and the northwest Bronx will hold their tributes on Sunday, April 29. East Side settlement houses, libraries, political parties, trade unions, Ukrainian, Jewish, Russian and Italian groups will sponsor a demonstration in Tompkins Square Park that afternoon. A United Nations Rally in support of the San Francisco Conference already planned by the Northwest Bronx Legislative Council for Poe Park, Grand Concourse and Kingsbridge Road for 2 p. m. Sunday will now include memorial services for the late President.

In Philadelphia, the local National Maritime Union has begun a campaign that a memorial monument in honor of Franklin Delano Roosevelt be placed in Independence Square.

Mayor Kelly Proclaims 'Keep United Month'

CHICAGO, April 15.—April 15 to May 15 was proclaimed today by Mayor Edward J. Kelly as "Keep United Month."

In his proclamation, the Mayor made a strong plea for unity at home and with our Allies to finish the war more quickly and win the peace.

With victory in sight, the Mayor said "it is fitting that we should take increased resolution now to strengthen that unity."

"Keep United Month," is part of the program of the Build for Peace committee, of which Mayor Kelly is honorary chairman.

Leading Americans Mourn Their Loss

Messages of tribute to the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, of condolences to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and of confidence in President Harry S. Truman continued to stream over the nation's wire services yesterday, as Americans mourned their loss.

The following statements were issued yesterday:

Walter White, executive secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People:

"It is imperative upon all of us

KENNY

WHITE

to continue without compromise the fight for the ideals for which President Roosevelt so nobly fought. We assure you, President Truman, of our support in whatever manner it can be given towards the consummation of those objectives."

Robert W. Kenny, president, National Lawyers Guild:

"In this hour of sadness, Mrs. Roosevelt, we are given strength by your courageous example. We pledge that we shall strive to be worthy of the immortal greatness of Mr. Roosevelt by devoting ourselves with greater determination to attain victory and the building of a new world of peace, democracy and security."

Rockwell Kent, general president, International Workers Order:

"Out of President Roosevelt's ties with the people grew his policy of putting the needs of the people ahead of all other considerations of government. Out of these ties grew his policy of cooperation among the freedom loving peoples of the world. Out of them, finally, grew the economic bill of rights, proclaimed by Mr. Roosevelt."

David McKelvy White, executive secretary, Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade:

"We pledge that our grief will be firmly converted into the fullest support of President Truman in his task of carrying out the mighty principles for which our great leader so literally laid down his life."

K. T. Keller, president, Chrysler Corporation:

"This is a time for us to have great unity."

Other leaders and organizations voicing their grief and pledging support to President Truman included: Dr. L. D. Reddick, curator, Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature; Edward C. Maguire, president, New York City Chapter, National Lawyers Guild; George Marshall, chairman, National Federation of Constitutional Liberties; Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions; Good Neighbors Center of New York, and the Jefferson School of Social Science.

FDR Backed Clothing Drive

Franklin Delano Roosevelt's deep personal concern over the problem of securing clothing for the suffering millons in war-torn lands places an obligation on the bereaved American people to fulfill his confidence that they would contribute the garments needed to relieve that suffering. Henry J. Kaiser, national chairman of the United National Clothing Collection made this statement last night in announcing that the drive for 150,000,000 pounds of clothes, shoes and bedding will be pressed vigorously throughout the country until April 30, as scheduled.

"Now when the nation bows in sorrow over the loss of our great President," Mr. Kaiser said, "we must remember that it was always of the human being that he thought and he would want us to think of human beings now. I am confident that the American people will carry this cherished project of his, the humanitarian clothing collection, to a great finish."

Mr. Kaiser pointed out that it was President Roosevelt's report to Congress on the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration which first awakened the nation to the tragic need for clothing in war-devastated lands.

Mass. to Hold 'Oaks' Week

BOSTON, Mass., April 15.—Massachusetts' Dumbarton Oaks Week opens with mass meeting at the State House steps tomorrow (Monday) at 12 o'clock noon, sponsored by some twenty organizations interested in world cooperation for peace. Speakers are Gov. Maurice J. Tobin, Seth T. Gano, chairman of the Joint Council for International Cooperation; Rev. Raymond A. Heron, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese; Rabbi Beryl D. Cohen, Temple Sinai, Brookline; Rev. James L. Burke, member of the National Catholic Peace Association. Dorothy Maynor, famous American soprano and the Coast Guard band will also participate. In case of rain, meeting will be held at Gardiner Hall in the State House.

Thousands Gather at Phila. As the 'Lonsome Train' Passes

By WALTER LOWENFELS

PHILADELPHIA, April 15. — A great spontaneous outpouring of people gathered at the West Philadelphia station to watch the last midnight trip of the President through their city. It was quiet and the night was clear, and many recalled the President's four - hour drive through the bitter cold rain of Philadelphia last October.

The people came last night from the swanky Main Line, from South Philadelphia, from the war plants of Kensington. Families of Negroes mixed with Slavs, Jews and business executives. All races, all creeds, all classes, all colors were there, gathering as one in one last tribute to their leader and to be near to him and to each other.

Many of them were old people. In North Philadelphia over half the great crowd of some 50,000 were Negroes. There was little said. Occasionally a voice was heard, "he was a good man." Someone started singing "Onward Christian Soldiers" and everybody joined. Then they sang "Home on the Range." A few moments after 1 a.m. the lonesome train passed through the North Philadelphia station at a fast clip. As the last coach swept by with the coffin there was a glow of light that illuminated the red, white and blue flag. A spontaneous cry went up from the great crowd, "There he goes." Then the train was gone and the people broke up quietly and started filing home.

Gen. Omar C. Bradley, commander of the U.S. 12th Army Group, and Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, British commander of the 21st Army Group, work out battle plans on a propped-up chart during a meeting of Allied leaders on the Western Front.

—British Official Radiophoto

Text of Roosevelt's Last Message

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker yesterday).

ATLANTA, April 14. — The late President Roosevelt, in a speech written the night before he died, declared that Americans were determined there should not be a Third World War.

The text of the speech follows:

Americans are gathered together this evening in communities all over the country to pay tribute to the living memory of Thomas Jefferson—one of the greatest of all democrats; and I want to make it clear that I am spelling that word "democrats" with a small "d."

I wish I had the power, just for this evening, to be present at all of these gatherings.

In this historic year, more than ever before, we do well to consider the character of Thomas Jefferson as an American citizen of the world.

●

As Minister to France, then as our first Secretary of State and as our third President, Jefferson was instrumental in the establishment of the United States as a vital factor in international affairs.

It was he who first sent our Navy into far distant waters to defend our rights. And the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine was the logical development of Jefferson's far-seeing foreign policy.

Today, this nation which Jefferson helped so greatly to build, is playing a tremendous part in the battle for the rights of man all over the world.

Today we are part of the vast allied force—a force composed of flesh and blood and steel and spirit—which is today destroying the makers of war, the breeders of hate, in Europe and in Asia.

In Jefferson's time our Navy consisted of only a handful of frigates — but that tiny Navy taught nations across the Atlantic that piracy in the Mediterranean — acts of aggression against peaceful commerce, and the enslavement of their crews, was one of those things which, among neighbors, simply was not done.

Today, we have learned in the agony of war that great power involves great responsibility. Today, we can no more escape the consequences of German and Japanese aggression than could he avoid the consequences of attacks by the Barbary corsairs a century and a half before.

●

We as Americans, do not choose to deny our responsibility.

Nor do we intend to abandon our determination that, within the lives of our children and our children's children, there will not be a Third World War.

We seek peace—enduring peace. More than an end to war, we want an end to the beginnings of all wars—yes, an end to this brutal, inhuman and thoroughly impractical method of settling the differences between governments.

The once powerful, malignant Nazi state is crumbling, the Japanese war lords are receiving, in their own homeland, the retribution for which they asked when they attacked Pearl Harbor.

But the mere conquest of our enemies is not enough.

We must go on to do all in our power to conquer the doubts and the fears, the ignorance and the greed, which made this horror possible.

Thomas Jefferson, himself a distinguished scientist, once spoke of the "brotherly spirit of science, which unites into one family all its votaries of whatever grade, and however widely dispersed throughout the different quarters of the globe."

Today science has brought all the different quarters of the globe so close together that it is impossible to isolate them one from another.

●

Today we are faced with the pre-eminent fact that, if civilization is to survive, we must cultivate the science of human relationships—the ability of all peoples, of all kinds, to live together and work together, in the same world, at peace.

Let me assure you that my hand is the steadier for the work that is to be done, that I move more firmly into the task, knowing that you—millions and millions of you—are joined with me in the resolve to make this work endure.

The work, my friends, is peace, more than an end of this war—an end to the beginnings of all wars, yes, an end, forever, to this impractical, unrealistic settlement of the differences between governments by the mass killing of peoples.

Today as we move against the terrible scourge of war—as we go forward toward the greatest contribution that any generation of human beings can make in this world—the contribution of lasting peace, I ask you to keep up your faith. I measure the sound, solid achievement that can be made at this time by the straightedge of your own confidence and your resolve. And to you, and to all Americans who dedicate themselves with us to the making of an abiding peace, I say:

The only limit to our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today. Let us move forward with strong and active faith.

Threat of New Telephone Strike Looms

Because of War Labor Board insistence on a $3 weekly raise although the companies offer $4, some 18,000 New York telephone employes are scheduling another strike vote today. Paralysis of both long distance and metropolitan communication traffic is threatened.

Walter Gordon Merrit, attorney for the New York and the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., said the strike is aimed at the WLB since the company offered $4 but was turned down. Henry Mayer, attorney for the United Telephone Organizations, who made the new strike vote announcement, said the company was only "half-hearted" in its $4 offer.

Wherever the blame may be, the WLB's decision, handed down a second time after a rehearing is bound to again bring general fire upon its rigidity which so often disregards the most serious consequences for the war effort.

Union spokesmen, noting that the average wage among the telephone workers has been established at $24.05 weekly, said that even under WLB procedure the workers would be entitled to up to a $6 weekly raise.

A strike threat is anything but a step that could win anything for this independent union. The previous strike vote did not change the WLB's decision, but it has lost much support that telephone workers might have received from the public at large and the CIO and AFL in particular. Mr. Mayer speculates on the government taking over the lines, but he must be fully aware that under government operation wage policy would comply with the WLB decision.

Food Quotas to Stay Same After V-E Day

By United Press

The current shortage of food will not ease immediate after V-E Day, although the civilian population this year will eat about five percent more than in pre-war years, Paul S. Willis, president of the Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., predicted today.

Reservations Accepted

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By Felix Knight

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Labor Leaders Mourn FDR; Pledge Support to Truman

Labor, along with the entire people, must dedicate itself as never before to the great work for which Franklin D. Roosevelt dedicated his life, R. J. Thomas, president of the CIO Auto Workers Union, said yesterday in tribute to the life and greatness of the late President Roosevelt.

At the same time, Thomas pledged his union's fullest support to President Harry S. Truman, saying that "the nation must now unite behind President Truman for the great tasks set for us in winning the war and gaining a lasting peace."

WHOLE WORLD SUFFERS

President's Roosevelt's death was more than a loss to the United States, Thomas said; it is a loss to the entire world. "Our foremost soldier has died on the field of battle," he said.

Tributes from other labor leaders included:

LOUIS HOLLANDER, president, and **HAROLD J. GARNO**, secretary-treasurer, New York State CIO:

"The New York State CIO, representing 1,200,000 members, assure you, President Truman, of our wholehearted support in this grave hour. We are confident that you will carry out the policies of your great predecessor and thus make certain the victory over our enemies."

ALBERT J. FITZGERALD, president, and **JULIUS EMSPAK**, secretary-treasurer, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO:

"We join with all others in uniting our nation behind President Harry S. Truman in the great work which lies ahead. Victory and lasting world cooperation must be our tribute to the passing of a great man, President Franklin D. Roosevelt."

BEN GOLD, president, International Fur and Leather Workers, CIO:

"The name of Franklin Delano Roosevelt will live forever in the heart and memory of all working people and of all mankind as one of the worlds greatest champions of freedom and democracy."

Other messages were sent to Mrs. Roosevelt and President Harry S. Truman from: the Greater Newark CIO Council; CIO United Office and Professional Workers of America, Locals 1 and 19; CIO Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union; CIO National Maritime Union, Port of Philadelphia; CIO Fur Flour and Shipping Clerks Union; CIO Amalgamated Machine, Tool and Die Local 1114; CIO Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Assn.; and CIO American Communications Assn., Atlantic District Local 2.

Phila. TWU Hails Charter

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—The Transport Workers Union has endorsed the new Labor-Management Charter, and has called on the company to do the same. The Philadelphai Transportation Company has been charged with union-busting tactics in refusing to negotiate a new contract with the TWU. The case is up for a War Labor Board hearing, April 23.

An enlarged Executive Board meeting of the TWU this week hailed the unity of labor and management as expressed in the charter as "the hope of our nation for a prosperous postwar period." But it can only be realized, the resolution pointed out, "by a struggle on the part of all labor and management, in agreement with the principles, in every shop, plant, industry, and community throughout the nation."

The PTC was called on to place itself with the supporters of the charter, and not its opponents.

WLB May Act On Coal Pact This Week

WASHINGTON, April 15 (UP).—War Labor Board approval of the new soft coal wage contract, probably with only minor modifications, may come this week.

A WLB source cautioned tonight, however, that the mass of technicalities involved may delay the decision until close to April 30. President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers agreed two weeks ago to an extension of the old contract only until the end of this month.

The producers also estimated that coal production costs would be increased 25 cents a ton and the nation's fuel bill by upwards of $150,000,000 annually. They will ask price increases.

The Board faces its biggest struggle over whether to approve the major provision of the new agreement reached by Lewis and the operators last Wednesday. This clause provides for a seven-hour day and 35-hour week with full pay for underground travel time. It accounts for most of the $1.30 average daily wage increase which operators estimated the 310,000 soft coal miners would receive.

Since that 1943 settlement of the dispute after four coal strikes, the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals has held that travel time in the coal industry is work time and must be compensated at full rates. The WLB meanwhile may be guided by the Circuit Court ruling. The Supreme Court has already ruled that travel time is work time for iron ore miners.

OPA Advisor to Address Meeting

Katherine Beecher, member of OPA's Consumer Advisory Committee, will be one of the speakers at the New York City Consumer Council meeting today (Monday), April 16, at 13 Astor Place.

Notice to Subscribers

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Pittsburgh Transit To Hire Negroes

PITTSBURGH, April 15.—The Pittsburgh Railway Co. announced yesterday that it has agreed to hire Negroes as bus and streetcar operators. The announcement was made by Patrick T. Fagan, local director of the War Manpower Commission.

The new policy ends a five-year fight by the Citizens Coordinating Committee and other progressive agencies of Pittsburgh. Fagan in his statement said that an understanding had been reached among the WMC, the Pittsburgh Railways Co. and its affiliates and the union.

The first Negro to apply for a job under the new policy was Edward Stanton, who was immediately ordered to take preliminary tests and examinations. Negro applicants in the past have been ignored by transit officials.

See Drive To Put Teeth in Jersey FEPC

TRENTON, N. J., April 15.—Progressives in New Jersey are expected to campaign to strengthen the new state FEPC measure, passed last week by both houses of the State Legislature.

Although the seven Republican-sponsored measures approved by the Legislature make this state the second in the Union to put itself on record for the principle of fair employment, labor and civic groups feel they have wrested only a partial victory from Governor Edge's Republican machine.

Chief issue at stake was whether a violation was to be considered disorderly conduct or a misdemeanor. The Hill measure considers it a misdemeanor, which requires a grand jury indictment and a jury trial in this state. The GOP majority refused to accept an amendment making a violation disorderly conduct.

It was evident from the start of the session that Gov. Edge, who dominates the state governments, has no intention of acting on the issue this year. His message to the Legislature contained no reference to it.

When, however, Democrats in both houses, backed powerful public pressure, introduced an effective measure, Edge was forced to counter with the Hill bills. Public pressure again forced his hand when overwhelming demands at the public hearings pried the bills loose from committee.

Thomas, Addes Urge UAW to Stick to WLB

By HARRY FAINARU

DETROIT, April 15.—In a message addressed to the officers, committeemen and stewards of all local unions of the CIO's United Auto Workers, President R. J. Thomas and Secretary-Treasurer George F. Addes jointly appeal to the membership to throw its full support behind the CIO's five-point wage victory program, and to reject the insidious propaganda that the labor members of the WLB be withdrawn.

THEIR PROPOSALS

The main points brought out in the message are:

1. The fight of the UAW and the CIO is not and cannot be against the WLB as such nor will the change in the composition of the WLB necessarily alter the present policy.

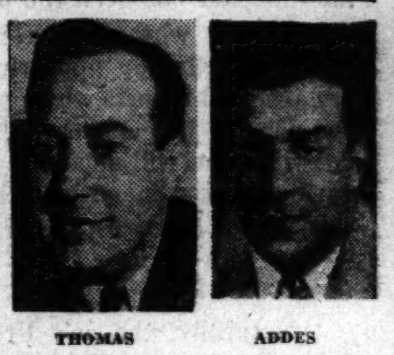
2. The change that the CIO and the UAW seek is to alter certain rules and regulations and policies that are now being followed by the public members of the Board.

3. The two bodies seek to effect the removal of restrictive directives upon the actions of the Board in order to institute an upward revision of the Little Steel Formula and adjustment of wage inequalities.

4. Thomas and Addes point out, however, that such changes "do not require the destruction of the present Board." They go further and warn that any withdrawal on the part of the CIO members from the Board or the destruction of this Government agency would be considered an open defiance to the President and to Congress and would instigate "legislative action along the lines of the vicious Smith-Connally Act which came through like action by the leadership of the United Mine Workers of America."

SOLUTION IN UNITY

Thomas and Addes emphasize that the answer to the demands of the workers does not lie in the destruction of the War Labor Board but **in a united CIO organization** which is able to present to the President of the United States the problems with which labor is confronted, and impress upon him the urgent need to restore to the WLB "its original authority and liberal point of view, and the substitution of more liberal and courageous public members."



THOMAS ADDES

"The CIO has taken its position," declare Thomas and Addes in their message.

"While every UAW member, every CIO member, has the right to express his opinion upon and help formulate the policies of CIO, we insist that once a policy has been decided upon through democratic procedure, it is the duty and responsibility of everyone to uphold and fight for the program of the majority."

Road to Tokyo

BALTIMORE, April 16 (UP). — The Navy's aeronautics chief Rear Admiral Dewitt C. Damsey warned tonight it would be "dangerous" to undestimate the length of the road which lies ahead to Tokyo.

WE MOURN OUR LOSS

FLOYD WILSON

Died March 31, 1945

With deepest sympathy for his wife

DOROTHY
and daughters
MARY and ANN
KINGSTON CLUB.

IN MEMORY

T. Sgt. Joe Hecht

"The purest kind of guy"

He was an active anti-Fascist in Brooklyn
He fought against Fascism in Spain
He fought for a new world in Germany

In his memory spread the Daily Worker and The Worker Increased circulation is the monument he would choose

KILLED IN ACTION, GERMANY, MARCH 18, 1945

Daily Worker

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Our New President

EVEN in ordinary times, the succession of a Vice-President to the presidency is not an easy thing, either for the individual or for the nation. President Truman takes over the highest post of the land in extraordinary circumstances. The shock of Roosevelt's passing has been overwhelming. The responsibilities of today and tomorrow are enormous.

But Mr. Truman himself has been the first to express his own humility with the simple image of the "moon and stars falling down" upon him. His manner, his bearing, as well as his first official actions have won the hearts of his countrymen. There has been no lack of self-confidence in these first difficult days; there is only the natural humbleness of a political leader who is suddenly and tragically confronted with unexpected tasks.

But Mr. Truman is no stranger to Washington, or to the American people and its problems—even if the rest of the world does not yet know him. His political platform is clear: it is the platform on which he was the running-mate of the great Roosevelt, and received an overwhelming mandate from the American people.

By his own words and deeds, by his unerring support for Roosevelt's policies, Truman has already proven himself. Roosevelt's platform is Truman's—that is what the late President himself understood clearly in choosing his running-mate. That is what the Democratic Party as a whole and the nation understood last fall. We are not confronted, therefore, by a change of administrations. The nation has lost the genius and brilliance of Roosevelt; but his legacy and will are indestructible. President Truman himself has been the first to make this clear.

That is why we have no use for all the speculations which are already appearing in the press—undisciplined and inspired reports which must not be allowed to influence the popular judgement. What Truman will do or will not do; whom he will appoint; what his relations will be with various forces in national life—we see no purpose in all this, except perhaps, to create unnecessary apprehension.

A Man of Decision

Naturally, the new President is a man of decision; naturally, there will be many personal friends to come forward and help him in the details of his effort. And no doubt, many differing forces will seek to exert their pressures upon him. But the people will not view things superficially. They know that Truman is the inheritor of Roosevelt's accomplished work—a war almost won in Europe, a war on the way to victory in Asia, a peace for which excellent foundations have already been laid.

The President will carry forward the war and the building of the peace, giving the stamp of his own personality to his work. But we have every confidence that he knows best of all how Roosevelt's course was fundamental to the nation's interest. He will follow that course faithfully. It is the job of all Americans to help him in this with equally good faith.

To help and support the chief executive was always the problem of the labor movement and the people's organizations. Today this support must be equally strong and sound for President Truman.

First of all, a great task lies on the Democratic Party itself, which has never been a majority party except when it united all its own forward-looking elements and united also with the labor, progressive, independent electorate. The Democratic Party today has a great tradition behind it, a record of achievement. It is a coalition which Roosevelt knew how to unite. Truman's selection at the Democratic convention last June expressed this unity, and in this sense the compromise of that time was an expression of Democratic unity and the unity of the nation.

This must be continued. All "struggles for power" and special interests must be rebuffed so that the unity expressed in Truman last June as Vice-President will prevail throughout his presidency. We hope everyone inside and outside the Democratic Party will understand this, and thereby help to maintain the nation's full confidence in that party, and unite its members in Congress with the executive.

But, irrespective of party and class, this same responsibility falls upon everyone. No partisan, class or sectional interest must mar the unity which the American people have demonstrated in these last, terrible days. A great leader has fallen. An able leader takes over. The leadership of Roosevelt and Truman continues.

OUR PLEDGE

Political Scene

Notes on Roosevelt and Truman

by Adam Lapin

LIKE others who covered Washington, I wrote thousands of words, many thousands, on Franklin D. Roosevelt. Now it is hard to write.

Like other newspapermen, I saw the President twice a week at his regular press conferences. Twice a week for seven years, I watched him parry merciless questioning, always witty, always quick, sometimes profound—more serious, more restrained during the war years.

We watched him get older, and his hair thin and the lines in his face deepen. Perhaps more than others we saw him as a human being.

I remember a press party at the White House in the spring of 1938. The President sat chatting at the front of the long East Room with a few friends. It was a gay party, very informal. Mrs. Roosevelt went from group to group, talking to everyone. Later she led a Virginia reel. At 11 a few secret service men came through a small room where we were standing. The President was going upstairs to bed, leaning with one arm on one of his sons and with the other on a secret service man. We saw him walk painfully.

History in The Making

Those of us who covered his press conferences saw history in the making, and didn't always know it. Even some of us who should have known better sometimes griped: why didn't he do this or that, or act more decisively on this or that problem?

Always he had a sense of history, of the large issue, of the broad perspective. When he wanted to condemn the isolationists, he compared them with Valladingham, the Civil War Copperhead. When he wanted to chide the intolerant, he reminded that we are all immigrants—he, too, with 300 years of ancestors in this country. He knew what he was doing, and where he was going, and many times when it seemed he was wrong, he proved right in the long run.

Among the newspapermen who covered his press conferences, there were many who admired him—and many who could not stand him or his politics, who reflected the attitudes of their publishers.

Hoover-Coolidge Tradition Broken

Roosevelt started off with excellent relations with press. After all, he broke with the Hoover-Collidge tradition of written queries, of carefully prepared answers. Anyone could ask the President a question, could report that the question was asked, could report the answer. And he was colorful, dramatic, had a sense of news values. Sometimes he would think in terms of stories, say this was a big story, and that worth only a couple of inches.

But in 1935 and 1936 there began the long, bitter press attack on him which never ceased until his death, and which colored his relations with much of the press corps in Washington.

Truman was a major target in many papers during the campaign last year. But, on the whole, like Roosevelt, he starts with excellent press relations. He is liked by the reporters. He is a regular fellow, a good mixer.

Some newspapers cannot conceal their jubilation that they will no longer have to contend with the President. And they write that Truman will be different, that he will break sharply with the President's domestic policies.

I'm not going to speculate on what Truman is going to do. But I think we know something of the record. We know that the President wanted Truman as his running mate. He wanted a man who would have influence in Congress, who would be able to unite the nation.

And we know, too, that Truman was a pretty far-sighted legislator. His committee did a constructive job of investigating the war effort. It recommended repeatedly that labor have more participation in the war effort. Truman has had friendly relations with labor leaders in his own state, as well as with national union heads in Washington.

Truman showed he had a firm understanding of reconversion problems. This was a product of his study of the war effort. He was one of the sponsors of the Kilgore bill for over-all planning of reconversion and for doing something about the human side of the problem. And reconversion is going to be one of our number one problems now.

Long Interested In Foreign Policy

He had also shown substantial interest in foreign policy, even though this was not his primary field. He was one of the prime movers behind the B2H2 resolution urging full American participation in a world organization to prevent aggression. And he backed the move of the B2H2 Senators to put more teeth in the Connally resolution. Together with Senators Elbert Thomas and Kilgore, he was one of the sponsors of a Congressional resolution providing for a committee of government, public, labor and business representatives to study problems of expanding our foreign trade.

Truman is a modest man, and he looked up to Roosevelt. He is humble in the face of his new tasks, but not overawed. If we take the record and the firmness of his first few hours as President, there is every reason for confidence in Truman. Roosevelt had that confidence.

— Worth Repeating —

IN A CHINESE VILLAGE, the following reception is recorded by Lt. John M. Watson, who parachuted into the midst of China, the story appearing in the current Saturday Evening Post: We spent that week-end there. One afternoon, the four of us were hosts to two delegations of school children who came to our hotel bearing small gifts. They made little speeches and sang songs. The boys were dressed in bright-colored shirts and long trousers. The little girls were in gay dresses, and had lipstick on. One little girl, named Fong Sew Fong, about five years old, made a presentation speech in English. "We are very happy to see our gallant American Allies visit us." We felt choked up, thinking how much they depended on us.

Fascist Vampires Drained the Blood of Children

RIGA, Latvia

By A. Verbitsky

THE Germans themselves called this monstrous enterprise a "blood factory." Every day cases filled with bottles and ampullas were shipped from here to German hospitals. And what they contained was the blood of little children.

This merciless blood-letting of little children went on in a concentration camp at Salaspils, near Riga, which we had occasion to visit recently. The camp proved to be a miniature edition of Maidanek. It was a death camp for war prisoners and for peaceable civilians from around the Dnepr, from the Donbas, from Holland and from the Ukraine.

Nestled in among the trees in a dense park stood a children's home. In this home live the little girls and boys who survived the horrors of the Nazi concentration camp at Salaspils.

Altogether there were 400 of them. I was amazed at the quiet that reigned here, as though the house were wrapped in slumber. But we did not find the children asleep. They were sitting or lying in their beds in grim silence, evidently still oppressed by what they had so recently lived through.

"Where do you come from?" we asked a blue-eyed youngster who seemed about nine years of age.

We learned the little boy's story. Gruesome as it is, it is typical of the little boys and girls confined in the home.

* * *

VITYA KRAVCHENKO—that is the boy's name—lived with his parents in Sevastopol. He had four brothers and one sister. When the Germans seized Sevastopol they shot Vitya's father, a former sailor who was one of the city's defenders. His mother and 16-year-old brother Kolya were deported to Germany. The younger children, with hundreds of others, were packed off to the camp at Salaspils.

At the camp there were special juvenile barracks. And although the bunks were built in four rows, up to the very ceiling, still there was not enough room and the children lay huddled together on the floor. They were subject to the same regulations as grown-ups. In one of the barracks Vitya Kravchenko lived with his three brothers, Alyosha, Lenya and Mitya, and his sister Valya. Mitya the youngest, was only a year and eight months old.

"Mitya cried all the time because he was hungry," says Vitya. "We fed him with cabbage leaves, but he soon fell ill and died. Valya was bled to death."

The Hitlerites abducted hundreds of children, forcibly tearing them away from their parents, in order to set up the blood factory near Riga. The factory was run on a real business basis; the administration of the camp had concluded an agreement with their fascist Red Cross whereby it promised to deliver a supply of fresh blood of the little children to the Nazi hospitals daily. And the fascist vampires were extremely proud of this factory with its daily blood output running to 200 liters.

We spoke to little victims from Leningrad and Odessa, from Poltava and Lvov. We saw two little girls from Paris. From what these children told us, we were able to reconstruct a picture of the horrors in the Salaspils camp.

Every morning the fascist doctor, a veritable child-slayer in a white smock, with two German soldiers as his assistants, would pay a visit to the juvenile barracks. As soon as he arrived a large table was moved to the center of the barracks and one of the soldiers got the blood-letting instruments.

The very sight of these preparations sent the children into hysterics. But their pitiful cries did not make the least impression on the doctor. While he fussed about with the instruments, the soldiers, with lists in hand, went rummaging in the bunks for their victims. According to the rules, blood was to be drained from each child once a week. The children had special tags around their necks. These were compared with the lists by the soldiers, and amid heart-rending cries the children were dragged in turn to the operating table.

Being undernourished and sickly, only in rare cases did the children survive the fifth or sixth operation. In each barracks a daily death toll of from ten to 15 children was reported.

In August, 1942, a large group of Ukrainian children, mostly sons and daughters of Soviet soldiers and sailors, were brought to the camp. Among them were the six children of the Lemeshev family, the eldest being 14, the youngest three. The children looked extremely healthy, which pleased the fascists, and they decided to draw blood from them every three days. Two months later the six children died, suffering terrible agonies.

* * *

It is hard to say how many children were done to death by the fascist vampires in the juvenile barracks at Salaspils. And the few who survived and are now harbored in the home near Riga have not yet recovered from the frightful nightmare they lived through.

Toward Freedom

Roosevelt Made It Possible for Us to Win

by Doxey A. Wilkerson

The Negro people have lost their greatest friend, but the strong progressive movement which he set into motion will continue to grow in power until the last vestige of jimcrowism has been wiped off the face of America.

It is fitting that we should mourn the death of President Roosevelt. Our grief, like that of freedom-loving peoples the world over, is overwhelming.

It is fitting that we take stock of the profound qualitative changes which Roosevelt's leadership has made in the status of the Negro people, that we see clearly the crucial moment of history in which we find ourselves, and that we gather courage from momentous events of the past and present, girding ourselves for the continuing struggles that will surely win those democratic goals which lie just ahead.

THE PAST: Primarily as a result of over twelve years of Roosevelt's democratic leadership of our nation, the reactionary trend by which the Negro masses have been oppressed ever since the defeat of Reconstruction has been sharply reversed.

Unprecedented economic opportunities have been opened up to the Negro people. Negro voters in the North have become a mature and powerful political force for freedom throughout America. The southern "white primary" is already on the way out, and the poll tax is tottering. Lynching has practically disappeared. Jimcrow barriers in social life are in process of disintegration. Many color-bars in the military forces have been destroyed, and even the basic structural segregation of the Army has been cracked. And "no discrimination because of race" has been firmly established as the active policy of our federal government.

The triumph of Roosevelt's policies has transformed the Negro's once hopeless oppression into rapidly growing freedom, his former dispair into confident struggle for democratic goals which are now close at hand.

* * *

THE PRESENT: The Negro people, our country and the entire world are now in the midst of momentous events which promise to catapult history forward in a tremendous leap more beneficial to the common man than any which have occurred in history.

Almost hourly we await news of victory over the fascist hordes of Europe which, just yesterday threatened all mankind with slavery. And the doom of their vicious allies in the Far East—and those right here in America—is sealed.

Already the representatives of the freedom-loving peoples of the world, including our own, are moving toward San Francisco where the structure of enduring peace will be built, and from which will flow rising living standards and increasing freedom for all men.

The foundations of Roosevelt's program for a freer and more secure world have already been laid. We now proceed to erect the structure which he envisioned. And at the head of our nation stands a leader whom we have every reason to expect will drive straight ahead along the course charted by Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin at Teheran and Yalta.

* * *

THE FUTURE: The once isolated Negro masses approach the future in ever-growing unity with new and powerful allies—organized labor, great industrialists and financiers who have learned the crucial lessons of the period, and masses of white Americans who never before realized that the "Negro problem" was their very own. Moreover, this unity born of war will be strengthened and consolidated in the struggles to win the peace.

The tasks ahead are clear. We have the means by which to achieve them. We will have to fight hard—and in firm unity. But we will surely win.

Trade Unions Should Aid Negro Colleges

by James W. Ford

THE national United Negro College Fund campaign to raise $1,500,000 for 32 private Negro colleges will begin on April 18. Thomas A. Morgan, president of the Sperry Corp., is chairman of the drive. Dr. Fredrick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and other prominent educators, Negro and white, are members of the board of directors of the fund drive.

This is a national responsibility and a key problem for the expansion of our industry and economy in the new epoch into which America is moving. Education for Negroes has increased greatly in the last 25 years. During the course of the war hundreds of thousands of Negro workers have acquired wide experience and training in industry. But present funds for specialized training are insufficient to prepare them fully for their share of America's expansion program. This is a product of segregation. Thirty-two private Negro colleges have been established and they have performed a task despite limitation of funds that staggers the imagination. Every sincere democrat is opposed to segregation. It would be even greater harm to allow these institutions to remain at substandards, with funds that place them far below American educational standards.

MUCH credit is due the leaders of these schools for what they have accomplished with so little. These schools are the product of farsighted, public-spirited men and women of the post-Civil War period. The Freedman Bureau, the Land Grant College foundation and religious institutions and private foundations kept them going during and after Reconstruction. The Rosenwald Fund and other philanthropic foundations have given generously to Negro education. They have contributed to Tuskegee, Atlanta and Morehouse University, Howard, Fisk, Talladega and many other schools and colleges.

Federal and state governments have done a little to aid Negro education. But what they do is inadequate. President Roosevelt endorsed the drive and showed more interest in Negro education than any chief executive since Lincoln. This problem, however, is at a point where it should receive aid from broader sources. Today is days of specialists, and more specialized training is required for all the people. Negro citizens must have wider opportunities and better facilities for training. All colleges and universities should be opened up to them without discrimination. Negro veterans and workers in industry should seek to improve themselves in higher technical training.

THE trade unions should aid education and continue their fight to break down completely Jimcrow and discrimination. They should at the same time generously help private Negro colleges. The State, County and Municipal Workers Union has established a Paul Robeson fund at New York University. Chairs on labor and funds for seminars and scholarships should be made available to Negro colleges too. Essays and books on the trade union movement should come out of these schools.

Heretofore foundations have paid the fiddler and by the nature of things they called the tunes. Only on very rare occasions have Negro institutions of learning or students turned out anything helpful or understanding about labor. This war of national liberation has brought about a broad national unity and these forces must collaborate to see to it that Negro citizens receive the same advantages of education as other citizens. The trade unions must not miss the opportunity they have of changing a lopsided situation. They should contribute to the United Negro College Fund. Labor has a dual responsibility here: to itself and to the cause of Negro freedom. Let us remember that the endowment of a single university, like Harvard or the University of Chicago, is more than the combined endowment of 32 private Negro colleges.

Listen Here, Mr. Editor

Sarcasm Directed At Hoover, Hearst

Minneapolis, Minn.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Those "leaders of International Justice," such as Herbert Hoover, Hearst and Clare Luce, who have been talking about the small nations, ought certainly now to get excited about poor Japan! The Soviet Union has given notice that it will not continue its no-agression pact with Tokyo. That should be terrible news to Messrs, Hoover and Hearst, who are always looking for "red menaces" everywhere.

GRACE A.

●

Race Hate Book Published

New Orleans, La.

Editor, Daily Worker:

A thing called Pelican Press, 511 Gravier Street, this city has just published a poisonous book by one Stewart Omer Laundry, called The Cult of Equality, for which addicts of race hatred can pay $3.50. It might be worth while to find out if the Wilson Library Bulletin lists other poison from this press, as it is probably tied in with some of the O'Daniels' "Christian American" and/or other Klannish groups.

E. S. C. ROGERS.

●

Took the Guns, He Suggests

E. St. Louis, Ill.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Leon Kay's column appearing April 5, in the Daily Worker "Dutch Shot Nazis with Gestapo Guns," states the Dutch underground stole guns and supplies from Nazis. I think it would be better to say that the underground took the guns they need to regain their freedom from Fascism. There was no larceny in it.

W. W.

●

Wants Talk About Socialized Medicine

Philadelphia.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I am a recent subscriber and, of course, it's very interesting as far as the war and the war effort and our economy. What I would like to see publicized is something we very seldom hear any lectures about or read about—socialized medicine. Why are our hospitals and the medical profession today in a very chaotic condition?

They charge you whatever you want and, in the hospitals, if you have no money or very little money, you are treated like an unwanted child. Here in Philadelphia and, I suppose, all over the state are very bad conditions. Yes, I propose editorials when space is available, also lectures to enlighten the masses. In that way maybe the monopoly press would give an inkling of space. Then maybe we could force the State of Pennsylvania and the Republican Party to pay lip service for a little bit of relief for the sick who don't have a lot of money for these so-called specialists in the medical profession.

ABE MARITZ.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Noted Soviet Publicist Criticizes Ehrenburg

By JOHN GIBBONS

MOSCOW, April 15.—George Alexandrov, leading Soviet publicist has critized Ilya Ehrenburg for incorrect conclusions in relation to the German people and the reasons for German resistance on the eastern front.

Alexandrov's article has received wide publicity in the Soviet press and radio.

Against Ehrenburg's thesis that all Germans—and not just Nazis—are responsible, and that their desperate eastern front resistance is due solely to an animal fear of retribution for their terrible crimes in the Soviet Union, Alexandrov declared: "Quite correctly this is not the view of Soviet public opinion."

Since the only logical conclusion from Ehrenburg's standpoint would mean that all Germans are war criminals and would therefore warrant punishment as such, Alexandroy referred to Marshal Stalin's 1942 speech in which the Soviet leader made a distinction between the German people and the fascists.

[Alexandrov explained that while some German soldiers battle for the "cannibal system," others throw bombs at Hitler or persuade their fellows to lay down their arms, according to yesterday's New York Times summary.]

This has always been the keynote of the official Soviet view attitude, and has consistently been expressed in radio broadcasts, in German language leaflets to German troops, in the surrender terms offered the Germans at Stalingrad and Budapest, and in Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin's recent manifesto to the Austrian people.

NO SOFTENING

However it would be a grave error for anyone to read into Alexandrov's article the slightest indication of a softening of the Soviet stand against German fascists and German militarists. The complete extirpation of fascism in all its forms was, is and will remain one of the chief war aims.

War criminals, big and small, have been carefully listed by a government commission, and will be made to answer for their monstrous crimes.

Alexandrov made this point perfectly plain in his reference to German resistance in the east and the transfer by the German command of 44 divisions from other theaters to the eastern front.

The hope of the Germans now is to achieve disunity among the allies by means of intrigue and provocation, Alexandrov asserted. Soviet leaders and the Soviet people know their enemy. They know the Nazis are pastmasters at the shadiest deals. In handling super-criminals of this type it is necessary to think with one's head as well as with one's a head as well as with heat.

Ehrenburg's "unfounded conclusions," the Soviet publicist added, "confuse the question and do not help expose the provocative policies of the Hitlerites directed at achieving dssenson among the Alles."

Greek Monarchists Celebrate Ouster Of Plastiras Gov't

Wireless to the Daily Worker

LONDON, April 15.—The overthrow of the Gen. Plastiras government in Greece is considered throughout all of Athens as a victory for the monarchist faction, who are celebrating their return to power by shouting: "We are the masters now." That's how the London Daily Worker's correspondent in Athens describes the situation, and he quotes the Liberal newspaper, **Athinaikanea**, as saying that Regent Damaskinos and the British ambassador, Reginald Leeper, are responsible for the change.

It is felt here that Greece has actually lost her independence. Plastiras, the former premier, had told Leeper: "We don't want to be an English colony." Thereupon he was ousted and Admiral Voulgaris has taken his place. This character is an outright fascist, and was responsible for the massacre of Greek seamen in the famous "mutiny" at Cairo last Spring.

It is characteristic of the Voulgaris cabinet that his minister of labor is a certain Cassimatis, the man who signed all the decrees of the late dictator, John Metaxas, abolishing constitutional rights in 1936.

Cassimatis was temporarily detained by the Germans at the Haidari concentration camp, and used to specialize in pointing out Communists to the Nazi commandant for slaughter.

An interesting episode in the Greek crisis is the re-appointment of the relatively liberal foreign minister, John Sofianopoulos, who is en route to the San Francisco conference.

He declared here that the Varkiza agreement with the Greek EAM (which he negotiated) must be carried out. Otherwise he will resign his post in the new cabinet. He also called for an inter-Allied commission to supervise national elections and the plebiscite on the monarchy.

Sofianopoulos, although he repeated the old charge that the EAM had been guilty of excesses, praised the Communist leader, George Siantos and Dmitri Partsalides, secretary of the EAM as honest men who wish to find a way out of Greece's crisis without violence.

They will be pioneers in the unity of all democratic parties which must finally come about, Sofianopoulos said.

Meanwhile, the Federation of Greek Maritime Unions here is protesting the fact that its elected representatives of the 5,000 Greek merchant seamen are being denied recognition by the government.

One of the last acts of the Plastiras regime was to withdraw recognition from the Federation, with the intention of appointing hand-picked leaders to "represent" the Greek merchant mariners.

San Francisco will give the defeatists the Golden Gate.

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Navy Buys Lido Beach Property

Third Naval District headquarters announced yesterday the purchase by the Navy of the property at Lido Beach, L. I., where the U. S. Naval Training Center is located. A declaration of taking has been filed with the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York and $1,300,000 has been deposited with the court as estimated compensation for land, buildings, furnishings, and other claims.

Europeans Resent Coddling Nazi POWs

WITH THE 4TH ARMORED DIVISION EAST OF THE RHINE IN BAVARIA April 15 (FP).—There is widespread opinion among the French people and—as I have found—among GIs at the front, that German POWs under American authority are being coddled, pampered and allowed to get by with easy living in a way that cannot be justified by interpretation of the international rules in the Geneva convention.

Belgian and French workers were jailed here as prisoners of war, no less than the German POWs are in the U.S. The same Geneva conventions applied to them, for the Nazi government has never openly renounced that agreement. Yet look at what the German army authorities imposed on these men, who were treated far better than were the forced workers imported from Poland and from the USSR.

BRUTALLY HANDLED

Labor for 16 hours a day on farms, from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. with perhaps 15 or 20 minutes off to grab a midday meal. Labor every day in the week, with one day off every fourth week. Factory and mine work under conditions far wrose than the farm labor. More than a dozen prisoners I interviewed together agreed that they preferred working on the farms, even under the toughest peasant boss, to what they went through in industrial jobs.

Lockup every night right after return from work in a barbed wire stockade from which they were released next morning only in time to be hauled to labor. No entertainment, no recreation, no decent human contacts so far as their official guards were concerned. Vicious treatment from the S.S. troops quartered in the town and representing the Nazi elite in the army.

Wages virtually non-existent in terms of purchasing power. Starvation feeding—with a typical midday meal comprising "soup" with three or four potatoes in a quart of hot water and a hunk of black bread. Most workers got only 8¾ ounces of black bread daily. Trose who did heavy work got a bonus of an additional 4 ounces of black bread.

BREAD AND WATER

I learned from them that their captors had regular punishments for those who had infringed on the regulations or were held to be laying down on the job. There was the regime of solitary confinement for days with bread and water—cold water only. Then there was the punishment battalion which was sent to do the heaviest possible work on rockpiles and in quarries with brutal guards ready to beat them. Yes, corporal punishment was used on these POWs, Geneva conventions or not.

The extent of exploitation of prisoner and slave labor in Nazi Germany becomes apparent when you find, in a little town like this and in its immediate environs, the better part of 1,000 such workers—French, Belians, Italians, Poles, Russians and even hundreds of Mohammedan Indians, captured while fighting in the British army at Massah-Matruh in 1942.

Times Writer Reaches New Low: Uses FDR's Death to Hit Soviets

Harold Callender, New York Times Paris correspondent, had the incredible bad taste to use the death of President Roosevelt as a vehicle for his own special brand of anti-Soviet poison.

Making a mockery of the deep sorrow felt by the French nation at the passing of one of the great architects of world security, Callender wired yesterday's New York Times that "the French" lament Roosevelt's passing because he was "spokesman of the western world" as against Moscow.

Whereupon Callender repeated the Vichyite gossip which he specializes—that the Catholic French don't like Soviet criticism of the Vatican, fear Soviet influence in the Baltic, etc.

He even hinted that President Roosevelt subscribed to William S. Bullitt's "carrot and club" attitude toward the Soviet Union. He said that Mr. Roosevelt intended to "make diplomatic use" of the granting of credits to the Soviet Union.

The tone of the article leaves no doubt that what kind of "diplomatic use" Callender has in mind.

It is obvious that this correspondent speaks only for fascist Frenchmen, and not for the France of De Gaulle, of the French Soviet pact, of the heroic Maquis who took new courage in the dark underground days from each Soviet victory.

E. A. Laboratories Complies With WLB

WASHINGTON, April 15 (UP).—The War Labor Board tonight informed stabilization director William H. Davis that E. A. Laboratories, Brooklyn, N. Y., has now complied with WLB directives to reinstate all employes involved in a work stopapge at the plant last November.

Fred M. Vinson, former Stabilization Director, withdrew the company's war contracts and priorities for materials and manpower when the company refused to rehire some of the former strikers. It was the first time that these economic sanctions had been imposed on a firm for non-compliance with WLB orders. Government seizure and operation of such companies has been the usual procedure.

Textile Bodies Set Up on Wage Limit

WASHINGTON, April 15 (UP).—The War Labor Board tonight established textile industry commissions at Boston and Atlanta with jurisdiction over all present and future cases involving the terms of the WLB order which provided a 55-cent an hour minimum wage and higher guideposts for the elimination of intra-plant inequities.

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WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Tomorrow Bronx

A. B. MAGIL will speak and answer your questions on "San Francisco Conference," at Westchester Club Room No. 6, 1590 Westchester Ave., Bronx. Refreshments. Admission 25c. 8:30 p.m.

Coming

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONCERT of the N. Y. Mandolin Symphony Orchestra. Ignace Strasfogel, conductor, Soloist Minna Harter, pianist. Program: Schubert "Unfinished" Symphony, Bach Suite in B Minor, Beethoven Piano Concerto No. 3. Saturday evening, April 28th, at 8:30 p.m. Town Hall. Tickets 99c, $1.20, $1.50, for sale at Orchestra Headquarters, 106 East 14th St. Monday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings. And "Daily" office (ask for Jolles).

Gov't, Military Dignitaries Fete World Labor Committee

By Federated Press

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Cabinet members, senators and top military and naval figures joined here with CIO labor leaders April 11 in paying tribute to the administrative committee of the World Labor Conference at a banquet in the Statler Hotel at which British, French, Russian and Latin-American delegates spoke.

The top committee of the newly formed World Labor Conference is meeting here to draw up a tentative draft of the organization's constitution to be presented to the general meeting in Paris in September.

With CIO President Philip Murray in charge, the guests heard from Vice-Chairman Ebby Edwards of the British Trade Union Congress, President Louis Saillant of the National Resistance Council of France and Secretary General of the French Confederation of Labor, Executive Board Member M. P. Tarasov of the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions, USSR, and President Vicente Lombardo Toledano of the Confederation of Latin-American Workers.

AMONG THE GUESTS

Sec. Gen. Walter Schevenels of the Intl. Federation of Trade Unions also sat at the head table and spoke briefly.

Among the special guests at the banquet in addition to the CIO executive board, were Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, Under-Secretary of War Robert Patterson, Under-Secretary of Navy Ralph Bard, Supreme Court Justices Wiley Rutledge and Stanley F. Reed, WPB Chairman J. A. Krug, OPA Administrator Chester Bowles, Gen. Brehon Somervell, Army Service Forces. Sens. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo), Harley Kilgore (D-W Va), George Aiken (R-Vt), Glen H. Taylor (D-Ida), Walter George D-Ga), Scott Lucas (D-Ill) and William Langer (D-ND).

Murray, summing up the event, said "This new world labor movement has grown out of the trials of war. It represents workers employed in 42 countries." He said it "senses keenly its international responsibilities" and has as its objectives the creation of a durable peace among the peoples of the universe and the protection of all from aggression. "It will lend its services toward the prefection of a world encompassing that thing all men of good will aspire to—the brotherhood of man."

Kings ALP Opens Drive

The American Labor Party, Kings County, has officially launched its membership recruitment drive for 10,000 club member by Nov. 7, Election Day.

One of the principal features of this drive, will be its special concentration on particular sections of the community. Women particularly, who represent 52 percent of the total vote in Kings County, will receive special appeals for membership.

Another feature of the drive will be the organization of a Business and Professional Group, headed by prominent persons, who will make a drive for the recruitment of thousands of businessmen, and professionals into the Labor Party.

The American Labor Party has announced also, the formation of a Jewish Affairs Commitee, and an Italian Committee. The committees are presently formulating programs of activity to bring members of these national groupings into the American Labor Party.

Negro Auto Worker Elected Alderman

YPSILANTI, Mich., April 15 (FP).—First impact of the army of auto workers around Willow Run in the political field was the election April 2 of Frank Seymour as alderman from the first ward to the Ypsilanti common council. He is a Negro committeeman of CIO United Auto Workers, Local 50, which has the contract with the Ford Motor Co. at the bomber plant. Seymour won over the incumbent who was serving his second term.

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Dodgers Hard Put to Stay Out of Cellar

(This is the last in a series on the 1945 prospects of the National League baseball team).

By LEO H. PETERSEN
United Press Sports Editor

The championship pennants which Branch Rickey believes he eventually will bring to Brooklyn won't start flying on the Ebbets field flagpole this year.

For the man who built the St. Louis Cardinals into the greatest baseball dynasty in National League history is only in the midst of his Brooklyn rebuilding program. The war, among other things, is going to retard his plans indefinitely, but whatever the future holds in store for the fans of dear old Flatbush this much is certain—they won't be cheering a championship club this year.

On paper, at least, the Dodgers figure to have a pretty tough fight to stay out of the National League cellar. They come close to it last year, finishing only a game and a half ahead of Philadelphia.

The team has been slipping ever since it won the pennant in 1941. It finished a close second to the Cardinals in 1942 and then Rickey took over from Larry MacPhail. It was third place in 1943, then dropped to seventh last year. Neither Rickey nor his field manager, Leo Durocher, contemplate that the Dodgers will drop any lower. As a matter of fact, they think they have a chance of finishing in the first division. **In that belief, they are practically alone.**

Only four members of that 1941 pennant winning club are still with the team—Dixie Walker, the batting champion, Augie Galan, outfielder who will play first base this year, Pitcher Curt Davis and Catcher Mickey Owen, who will be with the team only a short time before being called into the armed services.

Most of the youths on which Rickey is basing his rebuilding program are in the service so the Dodgers collectively this season are going to be a bunch of baseball "Joes." Not many of them figure to stick in the postwar major leagues.

In the meantime, Rickey is determined to make the best of things.

Those things don't look too bright. Durocher himself plans to open the season at second base with Galan on first, Mike Sandlock, a rookie, at short and Bill Hart, up from New Orleans at third. It isn't a major league infield.

Walker, Louis Olmo and Morris Aderholt, who hit .289 with Montreal last year, will be the starting outfield. The No. 1 outfield and infield utility men will be Stan Bordagaray and Elmer (Red) Durrett, another Montreal graduate. Ed Stankey will take over for Durocher at second after he reports and gets in shape.

When Owen is inducted it will leave the catching to Clyde Sukeforth and Ray Hayworth, both far past their prime, and rookie Stan Andrews.

Davis is expected to be the No. 1 pitcher, with Hal Gregg, Ben Chapman, Tom Seats and Vic Lombardi scheduled for the other starting roles. Seats who won 25 games with San Francisco last year, and Lombardi, a rookie, are the only left handers on the staff.

Art Herring, if he reports, and Ernest Rudolph, who is holding out for a portion of the money Brooklyn sent to St. Paul for him, are other possible starters. Les Webbet will be the chief relief man and from six other rookies Durocher hopes to find at least two other hurlers who in these times of manpower shortages will be able to get by.

Hollywood Broadcast On 'Bretton Woods'

HOLLYWOOD.—Featuring a brilliant group of Hollywood personalities, including Olivia De Havilland, Edward G. Robinson and Rex Ingram, a special broadcast, titled **International Security and Bretton Woods,** will be heard over WJZ and the Blue Network on Tuesday, April 17, from 9 to 9:30 p. m.

The program will be centered around a discussion of the problem of international security and its relationship to the Bretton Woods agreement. At the conclusion of a dramatization picturing the average American citizen's attitude toward this vital and complex question, the broadcast will switch to the east for a brief address by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury.

The Adventures of Richard

The Tragedy Comes to the Kids

By Mike Singer

There are times when children suddenly mature, when their kid spirits and their minds take on a wisdom and a sense of great challenge. Their little hearts hurt, knowingly, consciously. It was No-Nose who first spread the news of President Roosevelt's death. He saw his mother, her face grey, her eyes red—and he asked: "Whassamatter, ma?" She said simply, "President Roosevelt just died."

He ran to tell Richard and he found his friend sitting on the bed over which hung three portraits, Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill. "The President is dead," No-Nose almost screamed and Richard shouted back: "That's nothin' to make a joke about, don't say that, do you hear." Then No-Nose said it again and Richard understood that this time No-Nose was no more the gay, pugnacious, practical-joker; he was a tearful, scared, suddenly older No-Nose.

Downstairs the whole gang spoke in subdued tones. Menash said: "No more President Roosevelt? It's so funny almost, like it could never happen."

Plekel said: "I wonder how my father heard it. He thought the President was the greatest man in the whole world. I betcha he cried."

Richard couldn't speak. Nothing in his whole life, not even the time he was rushed to the hospital for an emergency appendectomy, had such an overwhelming impact, such a feeling of being in need of kind words, of friends, of solid things. When he did speak, he said:

"Let's not play games today, fellas, let's not make no noise."

And when, a little later they heard Mrs. Pepper tell Mr. Solario that "now I can understand how the people felt when Lincoln died," they understood everything; their hurt and their concern and their strong, young faith.

It Happened In Brooklyn! Yanks Win, 7-5

By NAT LOW

Everything happens in Brooklyn.

Take yesterday for instance. The Dodgers were playing the Yankees at Ebbets Field. The Dodgers were leading 5 to 1 and it was the top of the seventh inning.

Hal Gregg, who had pitched the first six innings, had been replaced by Tom Seats, an aged minor league hurler.

Seats was wild. Oh, how very wild.

He walked the first man to face him. We walked the second man to face him. He walked the third man to face him. He walked the fourth man to face him. He walked the fifth man to face him.

Seats was wild. Oh, how very wild, so Leo Durocher sent in a pitcher with control. His name is Vic Lombardi.

The control man pitched. He walked the first man to face him. The second man to face him, Ossie Grimes, hit a long double to left field.

All the men who were on base went home. Six runs in all. One hit.

The Yankees beat the Dodgers yesterday, 7 to 5.

Everything happens in Brooklyn.

Wonder Plastic For Postwar Use

By United Press

Drapes which are fire repellent, sheer stockings which wear better than any before made, and materials resistant to mild acids will be made after the war from plexon, a new plastic yarn, developed by Freydberg Bros.-Strauss, Inc., the firm announced today.

Made from a combination of such existing fibres as cotton, rayon or fiberglass and plastic solutions, plexon will have "almost unlimited strength, brightness or dullness and can be made resistant to mild acids."

Capital Opener Today Dedicated to F.D.R.

Atley Donald, a veteran righthander who won 13 games while losing 10 in 1944, was selected by Manager Joe McCarthy to pitch the opening game of the 1945 major league season against the Senators at Washington Monday.

He will be opposed by Emil (Dutch) Leonard, the knuckle ball artist, whose record last year was an even .500—14 victories and 14 defeats. One of his victories beat the Detroit Tigers out of a tie for the American League pennant on the final day of the season.

The selection of Donald, who usually has found the Senators a "soft touch," came as a surprise as McCarthy had been expected to start Hank Borowy, whose 17 victories led the Yankee hurlers last year. Borowy, who will not make the trip to Washington, will start against the Boston Red Sox in the New York opener Tuesday.

Reverting back to their old custom of starting the season a day early in the nation's capital, a crowd of 30,000 is expected to see the kickoff of baseball's fourth wartime season—a season which many people thought would become a war casualty because of the manpower shortage. It was able to overcome that problem, however, though the help of President Roosevelt, whose death upset almost the entire program for opening day.

The opening contest will be dedicated to the memory of the man who kept the game going. The crowd will stand a full minute in silent tribute and prayer to Mr. Roosevelt. The American League and President Clark Griffith of Washington decided to go through with the game on schedule in the belief it would have been Mr. Roosevelt's wish.

The death of the President forced Griffith to change his opening day plan of having Harry S. Truman, who succeeded Mr. Roosevelt to the Presidency, throw out the first ball. Some other government official probably will perform that chore.

In line with most other sports, all major league exhibition games were cancelled Saturday, but the teams will go through final tune-up contests Sunday, with a few of the teams also booked for exhibition games on Monday.

The other 14 major league teams will open the season Tuesday. In the National, New York will be at Boston, Philadelphia at Brooklyn, St. Louis at Chicago and Pittsburgh at Cincinnati. In the American, it will be Boston at New York, Washington at Philadelphia, Detroit at St. Louis and Chicago at Cleveland.

Although the caliber of play will be far below the prewar standard, both Ford Frick and William Harridge, presidents of the National and American Leagues respectively, forecast close pennant races. Given a break in the weather, which has been the best since the major league clubs began training in the North, record crowds were forecast for the opening games.

Probable Pitchers For Opening Days

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Monday
New York at Washington—Donald (13-10) vs. Leonard (14-14).
Tuesday
AMERICAN LEAGUE
Detroit at St. Louis—Newhouser (29-9) vs. Jackucki (13-9).
Chicago at Cleveland—Lee (3-9) or Grove (14-15) vs. Reynolds (11-8).
Washington at Philadelphia—Haefner (12-15) vs. Christopher (14-14) or Newsom (13-15).
Boston at New York—Cecil (4-5) vs. Dubiel (13-13).
NATIONAL LEAGUE
St. Louis at Chicago—Donnelly (2-1) vs. Derringer (7-13).
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati—Ostermueller (13-8) vs. Walters (23-8).
New York at Boston—Voiselle (21-16) vs. Javery (10-19).
Philadelphia at Brooklyn—Raffensberger (13-20) vs. Davis (10-11).

RADIO

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00-WEAF—Happy Felton Show
WOR—News—Prescott Robinson
WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman
WABC—Amanda—Sketch
WMCA—News; Music Box
WQXR—News; Alma Dettinger
11:15-WOR—Jimmy Fidler—Talk
WABC—Second Husband
11:30-WEAF—Soldier Who Came Home
WOR—Take It Easy Time
WJZ—News; Music
WABC—Bright Horizon
WMCA—News; Talk—Linda Gray
WQXR—Concert Music
11:45-WEAF—David Harum
WOR—What's Your Idea?
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories
11:55-WOR—Lanny and Ginger, Songs

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00-WEAF—Don Goddard, News
WOR—News; Music
WJZ—Glamour Manor
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Luncheon Music
12:15-WEAF—Talk—Maggi McNellis
WABC—Big Sister
12:30-WEAF—U. S. Navy Band
WOR—News; Answer Man
WJZ—News; Woman's Exchange
WABC—Helen Trent
12:45-WABC—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WOR—Jack Bundy's Album
WJZ—H. R. Baukhage
WABC—Life Can Be Beautful
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:15-WOR—Tello-Test—Quiz
WJZ—Rosa Rio, Organ
WABC—Ma Perkins
1:30-WOR—Lopez Orchestra
WJZ—Galen Drake
WABC—Bernardine Flynn
WMCA—News; Piano Lessons
1:45-WEAF—Morgan Beatty, News
WOR—John J. Anthony
WABC—Young Dr. Malone

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light
WOR—Cedric Foster, News
WJZ—John B. Kennedy
WABC—Two on a Clue
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Concert Music
2:15-WEAF—Today's Children
WOR—Jane Cowl—Talk
WJZ—Ethel and Albert-Sketch
WABC—Rosemary—Sketch
2:30-WEAF—Woman in White
WOR—News; Never Too Old
WJZ—Variety Musicale
WABC—Perry Mason
WQXR—Request Music
2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
WJZ—Correspondents Abroad
WABC—Tena and Tim
3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America
WOR—Martha Deane Program
WJZ—Appointment With Life
WABC—Time to Remember
WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—News; Request Music
3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins—Sketch
WMCA—Talk—Ethel Colby
3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young
WOR—John Gambling
WJZ—Ladies, Be Seated
WABC—Off the Record
WMCAC—News; Music
3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness
WABC—Landt Trio, Songs
4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife
WOR—News; Jay Johnson, Songs
WJZ—News—Westbrook Van Voorhis
WABC—House Party
WMCA—News—Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Symphonic Matinee
4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas
WJZ—It's Murder—Play
4:25-WABC—News Reports
4:30-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones—Sketch
WOR—Food and Home Forum
WJZ—Report From Overseas
WABC—Feature Story
WMCA—News; Piano Lessons
4:45-WEAF—Young Widder Brown
WJZ—Hop Harrigan
WABC—Danny O'Neil, Songs
5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Uncle Don
WJZ—Terry and the Pirates
WABC—Waves on Parade
WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—News; Music
5:15-WEAF—Portia Faces Life
WOR—Superman
WJZ—Dick Tracy
WQXR—Fun With Music
5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill
WOR—House of Mystery
WJZ—Jack Armstrong—Sketch
WABC—Cimarron Tavern—Sketch
WMCA—News; Jerry Baker, Songs
WQXR—Today's Romantics
5:45-WEAF—Front-Page Farrell
WOR—Tom Mix
WJZ—Captain Midnight
WABC—Wilderness Road

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00-WEAF—News Reports
WOR—Paul Schubert
WJZ—News; Kiernan's News Corner
WABC—Harry Marble, News
WMCA—News; Talk; Music
WQXR—News; Music
6:15-WEAF—Concert Music
WOR—Paxton Orchestra
WJZ—What Are the Facts?
WABC—James Carroll, Tenor
6:25-WQXR—News; Dinner Concert
6:30-WOR—Paxton Orchestra
WJZ—News; Whose War—Talk
WABC—Sally Moore, Songs
WMCA—New Yorkers at War
6:40-WEAF—Sports, Bill Stern
6:45-WEAF—Lowell Thomas
WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Peggy Mann, Songs
WABC—The World Today, News
WMCA—Recorded Music
6:55-WABC—Bob Trout, News
7:00-WEAF—Supper Club Variety
WOR—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News
WJZ—Headline Edition
WABC—Jack Kirkwood Show
WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—Lisa Sergio, News
7:15-WEAF—News of the World
WOR—The Answer Man
WJZ—Raymond Gram Swing
WABC—Hollywood—Hedda Hopper
WMCA—Five-Star Final
WQXR—Operetta Scrapbook
7:30-WEAF—Roth Orchestra, Chorus
WOR—Bulldog Drummond
WJZ—Lone Ranger
WABC—Bob Hawk Quiz Show
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh
WQXR—Treasury of Music
7:45-WEAF—H. V. Kaltenborn
WMCA—Ted Martin, Songs
WHN—Johannes Steel
8:00-WEAF—Cavalcade of America
WOR—Cecil Brown, News
WJZ—From Overseas—Ted Malone
WABC—Vox Pop Interviews
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Symphony Hall
8:15-WOR—Curt Massey, Songs
WJZ—Lum and Abner
8:30-WEAF—Mary Van Kirk, Contralto
WOR—Sherlock Holmes
WJZ—Blind Date
WABC—Burns and Allen Comedy
8:55-WABC—Bill Henry, News

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00-WEAF—Fritz Kreisler, Violin
WOR—Gabriel Heater
WJZ—Maupin Orchesra
WABC—Radio Theatre
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—World-Wide News
9:15-WOR—Real Stories
WQXR—Manzella, Violin
9:30-WEAF—Information Please
WOR—The Better Half—Quiz
WJZ—Spotlight Band
WMCA—Air Evacuation Hospital
WQXR—Music Festival
9:55-WJZ—Short Story
10:00-WEAF—Josephine Antoine, Soprano
WOR—Dr. A. L. Sachar
WJZ—Lombardo Orchestra
WABC—Screen Guild Play
WMCA—News; Amateur Show
WQXR—News; Opera Favorites
10:15-WOR—Sydney Moseley
10:30-WEAF—Dr. I. Q. Quiz
WOR—The Symphonette
WJZ—World Peace Forum, With Sumner Welles, Others
WABC—Cameron Andrews Show
WQXR—War Bond Concert
11:00-WEAF, WOR—News; Music
WJZ, WABC—News; Music
WMCA—News; Music; Talk
WQXR—News; Just Music
11:05-WJZ—W. S. Gailmor
11:30-WEAF—Southern Symphony
WJZ—Saludos Amigos, Variety
12:00-WEAF, WJZ—News; Music
WABC-WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—News (To 12:05)

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British Art Reaches a War-Born 'Golden Age'

Someone has said that this is "the golden age of English painters as surely as the Elizabethan era was the golden age of English playwrights."

For every two art exhibits held before the war in England there are three today. Art dealers are doing record business, and their customers are working men and women, not wealthy collectors.

This would seem to be an anomaly in a nation that has been waging total war for six years; but it seems that war, which has shattered the lives of so many artists, has stimulated the love of the arts in England.

The underlying causes of this are profound, and it would take a philosopher or a poet to analyze them; only some of the effects are described here.

Artists, like everyone else in Britain, have been scattered by war. Many are in the forces—several, including the gifted Rex Whistler, have been killed — others have joined the Civil Defense Services, or are in war work. But wherever they have gone, art clubs have sprung up, and people who have never painted in their lives before, as well as artists, have joined them. Several of these clubs have held their own exhibitions, and one of them — a collection of paintings done by London firemen—toured the United States.

WAR IN PAINT

Then there are the official war artists. These are regular uniformed members of the forces who have been commissioned by the government to paint what they think is significant and memorable in the service to which they are assigned—in its men and women, their routine, experiences and surroundings.

Other artists have been commissioned to show one aspect of the war, such as bomb damage, barrage balloons, or the Women's Land Army. In addition, any artist who wants to can submit original paintings of Britain at war to the Artist's Advisory committee, which was formed to buy for the national collections; 1100 such paintings have been accepted since 1943.

The whole grim kaleidoscope of war has been portrayed in these paintings. Unlike Goya who drew the dead and dying victims of battle "to have the pleasure of telling men not to be barbarians," the wartime artists have avoided such crucified realism; they have looked at the war with the eyes of the living, not with those of the dying.

Now that there is less danger from air raids—though flying bombs and rockets still take their toll almost daily—museums and galleries have started to exhibit some of their treasures again. The National Gallery now shows a different masterpiece each month—with notes and analytical photographs that is stored each night in a shelter.

But there are many people who cannot get to London or even to big towns where there are art galleries; in order to reach them it was decided to institute touring exhibitions.

The "Art for the People" scheme was one of the main vehicles for this idea, and two organizations — the British Institute of Adult Education and the Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts (CEMA)—have been mainly responsible.

Collections of original paintings and reproductions of famous masters have been circulated round factories, canteens, and both British and Allied service clubs; in army camps and RAF units this scheme has been so popular that it is being augmented by discussion hours and lectures.

Cathedrals, schools, factories, museums and libraries have all been turned into temporary galleries for touring exhibitions, to which admission is usually free; CEMA pays all transport and insurance expenses and also provides free posters and lectures.

Good and Evil by William Gropper. This is one of the many paintings by Gropper that will be on view at the galleries of the Associated American Artists, 711 Fifth Ave, starting today.

Dean Dixon to Bring Symphonic Music to the Lower East Side

By ANN SEYMOUR

It has long been the hope of Dean Dixon to bring Symphonic Music to lower income communities at rates from five to 25 cents; and to actively involve such communities in arangement of their own concerts—particularly the teen-agers in a community. The Lower East Side is the first community in which this experiment will take place. On Saturday, April 22, the American Youth Orchestra will give its first Music for Millions concert at the Playhouse of the Henry Street Settlement.

Dean Dixon

Inspired by a talk Dixon gave to members of the Lower East Side Program Workers' Committee, an invitation to plan a community concert was sent out to various agencies on the Lower East Side on March 15. Since then Grand Street Settlement, Christodora House, Henry Street Settlement, Jewish Settlement, Madison House, and the Vladeck unit of the AWVS have been successfully energizing the youth of the Lower East Side and introducing them to the dynamics of selling a 5-25 cent concert to their community.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

Grand Street, Henry Street and Jewish settlements are busy painting murals which will be used as backdrops at the Playhouse on the night of the concert. Teen-agers at the various settlement houses and neighborhood schools are making posters, mimeographing flyers, selling tickets, preparing program notes. Teen-age boys and girls will be ushers at the concert on April 28. A group of young adults at Henry Street who get out a paper for members in the armed forces, is busy handling the publicity for the concert, and getting out the press notices.

In some cases, program workers take their youngsters to Mr. Dixon's rehearsals, for inspiration for murals, and for poster ideas. In other cases, Mr. Dixon meets with small groups of young artists who are working on the murals, to talk with them about the program, while he plays them recordings of the works for which they are painting murals. To be specific, boys and girls at Grand Street are working on murals for the Glinka Overture of Russian and Ludmilla and Beethoven Fifth. Henry Street is working on murals for Lalo's Symphony Espagnolo and the Bach Arioso. Jewish Settlement is painting the backdrops for George Kleinsinger's A Western Rhapsody and Moussorgsky's Night on Bald Mountain.

Concert of Russian Church Music

MOSCOW.— Early this year a concert of Russian church music was given in the large hall of the Moscow Conservatory. Arranged by the Moscow Patriarchate in honor of members and guests of the General Council of the Russian Orthodox Church, it was attended by the Most Holy Alexius, Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, members of the General Council and delegations of churchmen from abroad.

The first two sections of the program were devoted to church songs, performed by the Patriarchic Choir of 100 voices under the leadership of V. Komarov. Among the soloists were the prominent Soviet singers Natalie Shpiller, Ivan Kozlovsky and Maxim Mikhailov. The third part of the program was given over to a rendition of Tchaikovsky's 1812 Overture by the Symphony Orchestra of the USSR under the baton of Prof. Nikolai Golovanov.

WORKS OF ART

Russian church music developed rapidly in the 19th Century. Works in this category are by their very nature either adaptations of ancient melodies for choral rendition, original compositions written specifically for church, or orchestral or vocal symphonic compositions which, although thematically religious, are works of art in their own right.

Dmitri Bortnyansky, one of the founders of professional Russian church music and the first to lend it a national character, worked in the second half of the 18th Century. He was followed by Peter Turchaninov and Alexei Lvov. Excellent compositions in the field of church music belong to Sokolov, Arkhangelsky, Kastalsky, Chesnokov, D. Nilin and Komarov.

Many celebrated Russian composers, among them Rimsky-Korsakov, Tchaikovsky, Rachmaninov and, Taneyev, likewise turned to religious themes.

The concert program gave only a limited idea of the wealth and art of Russian church music. Scattered numbers by the above-named composers and others made up the entire first two sections of the program. For all that it made a rather complete and striking impression.

The first thing that strikes one in the works performed is the national character of each, and at times the affinity of many of them to the Russian folk song. The diversity and wealth of Russian musical folklore refresh the austere, archaic style of the ancient psalms and make Russian church music human and warm. It is precisely these qualities that distinguish the work of Tchaikovsky, Rachmaninov and mand other composers.

Tchaikovsky's 1812 Overture, performed in the third part of the program, is a perfect specimen of Russian patriotic music. Its content is closely bound up with the grim events of Napoleonic invasion, when the whole Russian people rose to the defense of their country, smashed the mighty enemy and defended their honor and independence.

This work, Russian in spirit and content, shows how all the forces of the country were united to ward off the enemy, and how they achieved victory over him. In the finale the melody of Glinka's well-known song, Glory, Glory to the Russian People, which Tchaikovsky borrowed and used as the musical symbol of the Russian nation, rings out triumphantly.

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Buy More War Bonds for Victory

Daily Worker

New York, Monday, April 16, 1945

Ben Davis Hits Low Wages For Hospital, Library Workers

Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., in a letter to the Board of Estimate, yesterday characterized the low minimum wage paid to hospital workers and librarians as a disgrace to the record of the city. Davis said "the health of the community of Harlem is endangered by the fact that the minimum pay of the hospital worker is so low that it is impossible to keep Harlem Hospital adequately staffed."

Wage standards of library workers are such that the whole library system is endangered, he added.

Davis contended also that: "It is unfortunate and in some respects disastrous that there is no provision (in the Mayor's Budget) for expansion for child care for working mothers."

He urged the board to act in line with the overwhelming sentiment presented at the hearing by spokesmen of labor and other organizations of our city."

The Great Warrior Is Laid To Rest in Hyde Park Garden

(Continued from Page 1)

After the cannon's roar stillness again settled over the waiting troops on all sides, and the reverent group beside the flower-banked grave. Then in the distance a muffled drum was heard in the cadences of the Chopin funeral march, followed by the slow and solemn but victorious strains.

Then through the trees gray-clad West Point Cadets came into view, in slow and solemn step, their young faces stern, many lips compressed in attempt to conceal the ill-concealed emotion. Despite the extreme slowness of their pace, only 55 paces a minute, they maintained perfect formation. Infantrymen, Coast Guards, MP's alike throughout the grounds stood in rigid attention, while the Marines held aloft before them their guns. In their eyes, however, and in little telltale ways, the emotion which uplifted all alike was shown. Thus a tall Marine, tough enough to have survived Guadalcanal, as his emblem showed, betrayed an Adam's apple working up and down with every swallow.

The band, a regular Army band attached to West Point, came next, the mighty brasses gleaming in the sunlight, the drums draped in black. The clarinets sounded richly. In the skilled hands of these veteran musicians, Chopin's chords were not a dirge, but a triumphal march sounding the news of the battle for humanity led by Roosevelt almost to the gates of Berlin, which war others must continue.

Then came the caisson, drawn by six chestnut horses and followed by a single black horse, black-draped with the empty stirrup of the departed warrior and led by a Negro cavalry sergeant with gleaming spurs. In hushed silence the flag-draped casket was lifted by a guard of eight enlisted men from all branches of the service, and carried within.

The rectangular enclosure, banked by the 15-foot hedge, was lined with a single file of troops, soldiers, sailors and marines.

The band played a few bars of Hail to the Chief, swinging into the National Anthem. Then Mrs. Roosevelt, pale and dry-eyed, her bearing one of perfect composure, came in. Lightly she leaned upon the arms of the only two of her children not detained by essential military tasks, Anna Roosevelt Boettiger and Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt.

The Roosevelt family was followed by President Truman, erect and poised, his wife bowed and clinging to his arm, their daughter following.

SIMPLE SERVICE

The simple service of the Episcopal Church was said by the Pastor of St. James Church, where the President was Senior Warden. This was the Rev. George W. Anthony, 78 years old, a frail little man in a white surplice over black gown, small black cap atop his white hair. The casket was lowered while the service men pallbearers held the flag rigid above it, folded it with ceremony and presented it to Mrs. Roosevelt.

The strains of the National Anthem sounded through the air, then the band played Nearer My God to Thee, and Fala, the President's little black dog, rolled over happily at the familiar sound of the hymn he favored above all others. A three-volley salute rent the air, and Fala barked angrily between shots.

The crowd of some 300 stirred. Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn, Sen. Alben W. Barkley, Justice Frank Murphy and many other strong men were visibly shaken, and Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace the most of all.

But Mrs. Roosevelt was imperturbable. She was the first to leave the scene where for the first time those gathered to pay respect to Mr. Roosevelt did so without seeing his vivacious smile, the quick and sensitive play of expression on his face.

MRS. ROOSEVELT CALM

She walked out, a battery of photographers before her but by agreement making no shots of her. She did not sway, or lean upon the children who held protective arms in readiness. No tremor of doubt or bewilderment crossed her face. Calmly she spoke to Anna. Conversing steadily, she lightly walked across the lawn.

Out past the Legionnaires, veterans of another war, who lined the road leading out of the estate, sped the President's car, with secret service men standing on the side in the sharp breeze. The modest man from Missouri who unwanted had inherited the tremendous responsibilities of a nation at war faced the gruelling days ahead.

The car in which this correspondent rode was immediately behind that of the secret servicemen in the car next to President Truman's. Thus what happened at the station in Hyde Park was easily seen. The minute his car halted, the waiting townspeople broke out in a burst of spontaneous applause. Mr. and Mrs. Truman boarded the train. The hands continued clapping, but Truman did not look back.

This day belonged to the great dead leader. The morrow belonged to the new struggle ahead—to cement a lasting peace, to which Truman has said repeatedly in recent weeks he is devoting himself.

Over 50,000 New Yorkers paid tribute to the memory of President Franklin D. Roosevelt in this scene at City Hall Plaza on Saturday. The tribute began at 4 p. m., hour of the funeral services at the White House in Washington, and continued through a heavy rainfall. —Daily Worker Photo

Artist Tells of FDR's Last Words Before Being Stricken

LOCUST VALLEY, N. Y., April 15 (UP).—The last conscious hour of Franklin Delano Roosevelt was described in detail today by the person who shared all of it with him—the woman artist who was painting his portrait when he was stricken.

She is Mrs. Elizabeth Shoumatoff, a handsome woman of middle-age, a well-known artist who had painted the President before. She was telling the complete story for the first time in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Edward Ward Jr.

"Thursday morning I was told that at 12 o'clock, the President would be ready for the sitting of the portrait that I had started the day before," she said.

"When I arrived the President was in the room. Two of his cousins were sitting on the sofa. He was busy with a secretary, signing papers. The room was the dining room-sitting room-study of the Little White House.

"It was to be a life-size portrait.

"I had the easel brought in and tried to get it in an inconspicuous way but the President right away noticed us and greeted me in his usual charming manner.

SEEMED FIT

"He couldn't have looked better. He had on a dark gray suit and because I had asked that there be something red in the portrait, he wore a Harvard red tie. It had to be right to blend with his Navy cape which was to be one feature of the portrait.

"The room was filled with papers. Mr. Hassett (the President's secretary) was with the President. The papers were all over the dining table and the chairs. I understand you cannot blot the signature of the President. It has to dry. They were all drying there. Mr. Hassett said: 'I'm waiting for my laundry to dry.' The President burst out laughing. There was general amusement.

"I was settled with my easel. The President instantly got into position. On the table before him was some matter to read. I began talking about a subject which was in my mind—I had just mailed a letter with a new stamp, the Florida stamp. I asked if he knew I was interested in stamps and I asked if he had ever been interested in their design and if he had ever supervised their drawing and composition. He said he certainly did, in every detail and was extremely interested in every phase of the stamp. I said I thought they were unusually beautiful.

"I started painting about 12:30. There was some conversation between me and his cousins about his pose. The President was sitting to one side of the fireplace, in a brown leather armchair. There was a table in front of him on which were the papers he was reading. I was painting a full face portrait and the table was between me and the President.

SAYS HE DIDN'T SPEAK

"By now the butler was setting the table for lunch. The President looked up and said: 'We've got about 15 minutes more to work.' Those were the last words I heard the President say. In those last 15 minutes, he did work. His head was a little bent. I did not dare ask him to look up. He was extremely absorbed in what he was reading at that moment. He really wanted to finish what he was doing.

"I didn't notice that he paled or flushed. He just leaned back in the chair which had a high back. He had raised his left hand and pressed it to his left temple and forehead. Then he sort of reclined back in the chair as if he had fainted. I did not hear him say: 'I have a terrific headache.' He may have said it to someone else.

"His two cousins and the butler rushed immediately to the President's side. I left the room to call the Secret Service who called the doctor."

Bombers Drop 'Hitler Hotfoots'

LONDON, April 15 (UP).—British bombers attacked Berlin tonight after more than 1,300 American Flying Fortresses and Liberators had dropped new "Hitler Hotfoot" liquid fire bombs on German pockets at the mouth of the Gironde River near Bordeaux. Italy-based planes bombed railroads in support of the Allied armies converging from west and east.